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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO 138— BOMBAY FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

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BOMBAY OBSERVES SHOLAPUR DAY.

Satyagrahis' Challenge Commissioner's Ban.

POLICE CORDON REMOVED AT MIDNIGHT.

Esplanade Meeting Continued Till 2 A. M.

LATHI CHARGES ON CROWDS.

8 Hours' Vigil Round Congress House.

Sholapur Day was celebrated by the citizens of Bombay on Thursday in a remarkable manner.

In spite of the police notice served on the Congress authorities at the eleventh hour prohibiting processions and in spite of police bandobust at every 50 yards of the Girgaum and Kalbadevi Roads right up to the Esplanade maidan, several batches of citizens, in some cases thousands strong, managed to reach the place of meeting either by breaking through the police cordon or by successfully outwitting the police by marching through a circuitous route.

At several places like Dhobi Talao junction both on Girgaum Road and Kalbadevi Road, lathi charges were made by the police at intervals. But some of the processionists succeeded in passing through the cordon with flags shouting the usual slogans

Some of the processionists paraded past the Victoria Terminus, Hornby Road and taking a turn by Outram Road or Wallace Street passed the Bombay Gymkhana and finally reached the Esplanade maidan.

One procession several thousand strong that had managed to reach Bori Bunder from Congress House was stopped by the police who charged them with lathis and the national flag was snatched away and torn, the man carrying the flag receiving a lathi blow on the head.

All along the route from Congress House to Esplanade both on the Girgaum Road and Kalbadevi Road thousands had lined the streets cheering the processionists.

Congress Ambulance men with field equipment were kept running along the route picking up wounded and rendering first aid.

A company of East Lancashire Regiment was stationed at Head Police Office at 6 p.m. and was taken away at 9 p.m.

The police cordon round Congress House was removed just after midnight and the Desh Sevikas and other processionists marched to Esplanade where the meeting was going on.

PROCESSIONISTS OUTWIT POLICEMEN.

At 2-30 p.m. to-day the police authorities issued an order on the Congress authorities and the President and Secretary of the "War Council" prohibiting them from taking out the procession under Section 23 of the Police Act, as the Police authoritise allege the breach of the peace is apprehended.

Text Of The Order.

The following is the order signed by the Ag. Commissioner of Police, which was served on the President and the Secretary of the Congress Committee.

"Whereas it has been publicly announced that there will be a mass procession to-day, Thursday the 12th June, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which will pass from the Congress House through Lamington Road, Girgaum Road, Hornby Road and pass on to the Esplanade Maidan, I, Daniel Healy, Officiating Commissioner of Police, Bombay City, being of opinion that it is necessary for the preservation of public peace to prohibit the aforesaid procession, do hereby, by virtue of the power vested in me under Section 23, subsection 3 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, prohibit the aforesaid procession."

The order was served at 2 p.m. by the Superintendent Guider, who was accompanied by Inspector Lyons.

The Police asked for Mrs. Munshi, Vice-President, but she was not there.

The order prohibiting the Sholapur Day procession was immediately known throughout the city and signs are visible that attempt will be made to defy the order.

The procession started exactly at 5 p.m., headed by about a hundred Desh Sevikas. It was followed by thousands of others, including Congress volunteers and the general public.

Long before the procession started armed police had been brought on the scene and they were guarding both ends of the Proctor Road.

As soon as the processionists raeched the corner of Lamington Road the police formed a cordon and stopped the processionists from proceeding further.

As the news of the police ban on the procession spread through the city—and it was announced by beat of drum by the Congress volunteers that the order would be defied—thousands of persons belonging to different castes, creeds and professions reached the Congress House.

Huge crowds were gathered on the Girgaum Road and Kalbadevi Road. The Girgaum Road was practically blockaded by 4-30 p.m. and all traffic was dislocated for several hours.

POLICE FORCE

The city police also had mobilised their full force and strong batches of police, all armed with lathis, were posted in almost all the streets leading into the Girgaum Road.

The police force was specially strong at Dhobi Talao, where it was posted in front of the Elphinstone High School, at the corner of Princess Street and at Thakurdwar.

On all the strategic points police officers were seen in large numbers.

The Congress Ambulance cars, with a number of Red Cross Volunteers, were kept in readiness at several points on the Girgaum Road and Kalbadevi and some Ambulance cars kept on moving from place to place.

The St. John's Ambulance Brigade "boys" were conspicuous by their absence.

On reaching the Lamington Road the processionists found that they were held up and the police would not allow them to proceed further. They tried different ways to outwit the police and remaining all the time true to their creed of non-violence they managed to reach the Esplanade Maidan, in some cases by breaking through the Police cordon and in others by taking such routes as were not blockaded by police.

THEY DIVIDE

The crowds who waited on the Lamington Road and on the Girgaum Road, on finding that the main procession was held up by the Police, formed themselves into a number of small processions and started their march to the Esplanade maidan.

On reaching Prarthana Samaj three processions, all led by Congress volunteers carrying national flags, marched in three different directions. One reached the Charni Road station and turned into the Queens Road the other entered the Girgaum Road and the third went through Girgaum Back Road.

FIRST LATHI CHARGE

The procession that marched through Girgaum Road reached Dhobi Talao at 6-15 p.m. As soon as the police saw the processionists they formed a strong cordon, at the corner of Girgaum Road.

The processionists tried to break the cordon and consequently they were charged with lathis. This was the first lathi charge and it resulted in wounding three or four persons.

The processionists as well as the large crowds dispersed and many of them passed through the different streets leading to the Queen's Road and thus joined the procession that had taken that road from Girgaum.

PROCESSIONISTS ENTER FORT

The third procession which had entered Girgaum Back Road passed through Bhuleshwar entered Champa Gulli and passing Crawford Markekt reached Bori Bunder at 6-40 p.m. As there was not a single policeman to be found, either near Bori Bunder or on the Hornby Road, the processionists easily entered the Fort area and passing through a portion of Hornby Road entered Home Street and then turning into Waudby Road neared the Bombay Gymkhana. From there it proceeded to the Esplanade Maidan and joined the large crowds who had gathered there to attend the meeting.

This procession consisted of several hundred persons all of whom were bareheaded. They were all the time shouting "Inqilab Zindabad".

ANOTHER PROCESSION

Exactly ten minutes after the first procession had passed through Bori Bunder another procession several hundreds strong passed Bori Bunder and parading through some of the streets as the first one had done.

NATIONAL FLAG TORN.

Thus passing of two processions was a signal to the Police, who immediately mobilised their forces opposite Bori Bunder Sta-

(Continued on page 5.)

TRIUMPH OF SATYAGRAHIS

The police cordon was removed shortly after midnight. The processionists who numbered several thousands, and included a number of Desh Sevikas, raised deafening cries of "Bande Matram" and "Inquilab Zindabad" and marched triumphantly to Apollo Pier Hornby Road and back to Esplanade Maidan, where hundreds of people were awaiting their arrival. Thousands joined the processionists on their way, even though it was late and many cheered them lustily. They reached the maidan in the early hours of morning when meeting was held according to the original programme.

It was addressed by Mr. G. V. Kapadia, president of the B.P.C.C. and Dr. Gaur and Mr. W. P. Kabadi who congratulated them on their victory.

The meeting was in progress even at the time of going to press.

PRAKASAM'S SON GIVEN R. I.

Repression At Coconada

KHADDAR BANNED.

MADRAS, June 12.

Of the volunteers arrested last evening at Madras for picketing, seven including Mr. T. Prakasam's son were sentenced to one year's R. I. each Mr. Prakasam's son was placed in B Class and the others in C Class Three more accused were sentenced to six months R. I. each.

Mr. K. S. Gopalakrisanan, Secretary of the Hindusthani Seva Dal, Tamil Nadu Branch, was sentenced to six months R. I. for inciting disaffection amongst the Police. He was placed in A Classed and taken to Madura Jail.

Amadlavalsa Village Munsiff and Karman resigned their posts as they were called upon to furnish a security under Section 107 Cr. P. C. On their refusal to do that, they were sentenced to undergo one year S. I.

The 32 volunteers arrested yesterday and left by the Police on Koranghi Road at Coconada are still lying on the Roads and have not had food since yesterday.

Reserve Police are kept at the junction of the Korangi Road and Gurujanapalli Road. No person wearing Khadder is allowed to pass by.

Damodar and four others who disobeyed Section 144 by forming a procession and went singing national songs were immediately arrested and taken to the Police Station and detained there.—Free Press.

"READY TO SUFFER ANY PENALTY."

Irish Lady's Stand For India.

London, May 20.
(BY MAIL)

Ferozopus Britton, 59, who said she had just arrived in London from Ireland, was charged before Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street Police Court with insulting behaviour in Parliament street She gave an address next door to Bow-street Police Station, and said that she was staying there with friends.

A police constable said that the defendant was affixing placards worded "Home Rule for India" inside a telephone-box near the Ministry of Health. A number of persons were waiting to use the telephone, and three men tore the notices down. She refused to leave the box and was arrested.

Britton told the Magistrate that India was seething with discontent. "We are coercing India," she said, "worse than we ever coerced Ireland. I and others are prepared to forfeit our freedom for India, in this country as well as in India. I am here to suffer any penalty you choose to impose on me on behalf of Dominion Status for India, which is in full accordance with the promises and principles of the Labour Government."

The Magistrate ordered her to be bound over to keep the peace.

Britton,—I would not be bound over for five minutes. I shall certainly not keep the peace so long as India has not got self-determination.

The Magistrate.—Then I shall remand you in custody.

Calcutta Congress Office Again Raided.

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The Police raided the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee Office this evening and arrested two persons believed to be visitors. They also entered the "Nayak" Office and looked for Congress People.—Free Press.

Satyagraha President Gagged.

RAE BARELI, June 12.

Orders under Section 144 were served yesterday on Mr. Kanhaivalal, President of the Satyagraha Committee, and Mr. Ambikaprasad Shrivatsava, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, prohibiting them from doing any work whatsoever in furtherance of the Congress campaign.

Mr. Kalkiprasad, Secretary of the Dalmau Tahsil Congress Committee was arrested yesterday for having disobeyed the order of the Magistrate under Section 144.

The adjourned hearing of the case against Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai has been fixed for the 13th instant when it is expected judgment will be delivered.—Free Press.

KING CAROL'S GREATEST JOY.

To See His Son Again.

LONDON, June 12.

Bucharest.—Questioned by fifty foreign correspondents to whom he cordially gave audience at the Royal Palace Prince Carol said his greatest joy on returning to Rumania was to see his son again. He owed his return to himself and then to his brother Nicholas, who remained his most cherished collaborator.—Reuter.

Simon Report Ignored.

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Swarajist, Deputy Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation, observes that the Simon Report leaves the politically-minded people in this country cold.

Mr. Nirmalchander Chunder, Acting President of the B.P.C.C. ignores the Report completely. He has not read it and does not propose to do.—Free Press.

ARRESTED FOR SEDITION.

Mr. Jayant Dalal, 19-year old lad who was editing the Congress Bulletin, Bombay.

MR. JAYANT DALAL PLACED BEFORE MAGISTRATE

Remanded Till To-day

Mr. Jayant Dalal, the Printer and Publisher of the "Congress Bulletin," who was arrested on Wednesday nigh t by Inspector Mohanji Desai of the Bombay C.I.D. was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday morning. Mr. Jayant who is about twenty years old, came to the court accompanied by Inspector Naden, smiling and raising his hands, thus telling those present in the court to maintain silence. A large number of ladies and Congress workers had occupied seats long before the Magistrate came to the court, and the police had made special arrangement not to allow too many outsiders to choke the court room.

Inspector Desai, after the Magistrate took his seat, presented an application for remand for one day. His Worship asked Mr. Jayant if he had any objection for the remand to which he replied in the negative.

His Worship remanded the case till noon to-day.

LAHORE'S PATRIOTIC STUDENTS.

LAHORE, June 12.

With a view to protest against the present system of education Lahore students have organised suspension of studies in schools and colleges to-day. In response to the appeal there was partial attendance in Sanatana Dharma College and a few schools.

National Flag was hoisted on the Union Office this morning before a huge gathering of students by Mrs. Zutshi, who exhorted them to muster strong under the Congress banner and keep it flying at the cost of their lives.—Free Press.

DON'TS FOR GOVT. SERVANTS.

Never Attend Meetings.

OR DISCUSS GANDHI MOVEMENT.

BOMBAY, June 12.

Departmental circular has been issued in the various Government Offices in the City and the Presidency warning Government servants not to take part in any political movement. The circular states:

"It is most undesirable that any Government servant should by his presence give encouragement to meetings designed to promote subversive propaganda or give occasion for the belief that he is in sympathy with its objects.

All Government servants are, therefore, warned that disciplinary action will be taken against all who contravene this rule by attending meetings in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience, or allied, movements or otherwise taking part or subscribing in aid of these movements, which aim at subverting the Government by law established.

DON'T DISCUSS

It follows that it is highly improper that resolutions should be discussed at meeting of Associations or Unions of Government servants which criticise Government action or policy in regard to political movement and in particular regard to any matter connected with the Civil Disobedience and allied movements.

Attendance at meetings where such resolutions are discussed involves prima facie a contravention of Government Servants' Conduct rules, and is liable to be visited with disciplinary action."

The circular is to be explained by the person receiving it to all his subordinates who do not understand English and he is to obtain their signatures on the circular in token of having done so.—Free Press.

Mr. Haig Leaves Bombay.

Mr. H. G. Haig, Acting Home Member of the Government of India, returned to Bombay from Poona by the "Deccan Queen" on Thursday and left for Simla the same afternoon by the Punjab Express.

Appeal To Police.

Leaflets headed "To Our Police Brothers in Bombay" were being widely distributed in the city on Thursday.

The leaflets have been cyclostyled in Marathi and Gujarati languages and have been published under the name of Shriyut Minu Coyaji.

The leaflets concludes with the hope that all Government servants, and particularly the police, will join the ranks of those who were engaged in the fight for the liberation of the country.

"INSTIGATION TO NON-PAYMENT OF LAND REVENUE."

Ordinance To Be Enforced In Kaira And Surat Districts?

POONA, June 11.

Mr. Haig, Home Member, Governmnet of India, conferred with members of the Bombay Government and also Mr. Garrett, Commissioner, Northern Division. It is understood that in the course of discussion the question of threatened non-payment of land revenue in Gujarat was considered.

It is pointed out the greater part of the land revenue for the year has already been paid, only ten to twelve lakhs of rupees being outstanding.

It is believed that action under the Ordinance penalising instigation to non-payment of land revenue will be shortly enforced in Kaira and Surat Districts.—A. P.

WILL CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS IN BOMBAY BE DECLARED ILLEGAL?

It is surmised in certain quarters that among the subjects discussed by Mr. Haig, the Acting Home Member, with the Government of Bombay was the proposal to declare Congress organisation in Bombay illegal and that it is not unlikely that the proposal may be given effect to very shortly.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
June		
14th	Comorin	16,132
21st	Maloja x	20,827
28th	Razmak	10,857
July		
5th	Ranpura*	16,601
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera x	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak@	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,088
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Morea*	10,954
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
1931.		
	Mooltan x	20,952
10th	Comorin	15,132
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Razmak	10,857
14th	Malwa*	10,986
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
14th	Razmak xx	10,857
21st	Ranchi	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia**	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice
x Through from Australia.
* Through from China, with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
** Extra steamer carrying 1st and 3rd cabin passengers.
xx To Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON.

RETURN TICKETS, 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single.	Return.
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Combination Return Tickets between any two grades including Third Cabin can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER, 1931.

One of the New "Strath" steamers will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steames	Tons.
1930		
26th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

June 20	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
26	Ridderpore	Straits, China and Japan.
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930.		
June 13th	Vasna	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
18th	Bandra	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
18th	Karagola	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500, May to September, 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Friday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	31 May	14 June
KamoMaru * Calcutta	8000	....	@25June
Maru ..	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@9 July
Sado Maru.	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@16July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@9July
* Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	12 Aug
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	....	@26 Aug
* Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	27 July
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	22 July	8 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 June
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	19 June	25 June
Asama Maru ..	22000	3 July	9 July

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 28279, 28738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN vis SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Tempel Maru ..	26th May.	12th June
Shinnoh Maru ..	10th June.	22nd June.
Celebes Maru ..	24th June	8th July
Sumatra Maru..	9th July	23rd July
Burma Maru ..	25th July	8th Aug.
Borneo Maru ..	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 23479.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 898.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

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Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Reliable Up-country AGENTS to sell High-class German Razor Blades. Handsome Commission. Pay on Guaranteed Business. Apply Box No. 4 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R2594

WANTED—A B.A., B.T. or S.T.C. Apply sharp with testimonials to the HEAD MASTER, Daji Raj High School, Wadhwan City.
A 929

WANTED—A TEACHER to teach Persian upto Matric class. Graduate preferred. Apply stating terms and qualifications to M. C. SHAH, Chairman, Sheth Husanally Eng. School, Dholka, via Ahmedabad.
A 930

WANTED—CANDIDATES desiring to serve in Government, Railway and Canal Departments. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamps; apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak Delhi.
A R2585

WANTED—AGENTS in Bombay and in Moffusil to push the sales of our Magazine. For terms apply to MOVING PICTURE MONTHLY, Khatao Bldg. Girgaon. BOMBAY 4.
A 894

Situations Wanted

PARSEE having fifteen years' whole India experience in Perfumery, Biscuits, Drugs and Oilmanstores has determined selling INDIAN GOODS only. Salary reasonable. Please write to Box No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R 2597

Trade Announcement.

VERY IMPORTANT.—We can supply PURE SWADESHI BLANKETS and KHADDAR at cheaper rates. Trial order will convince you and make you our permanent customer. GANESHILALL DUNICHAND, Panipat.
T R2586

FIRMS—Whole sale chemists, general merchants requiring stockists or sub-agents at Coimbatore, are requested to write with full particulars and terms to Box No. 2575, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2557

THE GWALIOR SUN brand PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21034.

Matrimonial

INTERNATIONAL MATRIMONIAL AGENCY—Ladies and Gentlemen Europeans, Jews, Parsis, Hindus all communities apply with full particulars and photos. Strictly confidential. Apply post-Box No. 899, Bombay.
M R2590

Hotels.

INDIAN HOTEL—Simla, 2 min. walk from the RIDGE, CENTRAL: AIRY: SUNNY, seperate accommodation for families, Charges very moderate, Indian dishes.
R2584

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

LAUNDRY MACHINERY.—English and American Rotary Washers, Hydro-extractor, Table Ironer, Mangler, &c., in good working order. Particulars from: SHAMBHUNATH, ENGINEER, Muzaffarnagar, U. P.
N R2587

Educational

MAHARASHTRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

RE-OPENS 16th June, 1930.
FEES MODERATE

Please enrol between 8 and 9 a.m.

C|o. CHIKITSAK SAMOOH SCHOOL, GIRGAON.

Loans

WANTED—FINANCIAL HELP up to Rs. 300 p. m. for a young Muslim (B. Sc.) graduate to prosecute further studies in England undertaking to repay with interest, on completion of studies. Further details to the lender on correspondence". Write to the Box. No. 7, C/o. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2600

27,000 Twenty-seven thousand (about) loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued till 29th July, 1930. Next date fixed for granting fresh loans 31st July 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission and pay Rs. 50 to 200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
L 782

Motors and Accessories

WANTED—A PRIVATE MOTOR CAR and DRIVER on hire by a Bombay Doctor for three hours daily. Apply with terms of service to Box No. 2568, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R 2581

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	For column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

WANTED.

WANTED—BAILIE for the post of F.C. Magistrate and Nyayadhis. Apply stating experience, caste, age and the pay required, on or before the 25th June, 1930 to the undersigned.
DEWAN,
Balasinor State.
927

Public Notices.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, on FRIDAY, the 13th June, 1930, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December 1929.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of a Director who retires under Article 92 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 6th June, 1930, to FRIDAY, the 13th June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th May, 1930.
342.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RANGNATH KHEMRAJ and SHRINIVAS KHEMRAJ have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, free from all incumbrances. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our Office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, all claims, if any, of which notice shall not be received by the undersigned within the time aforesaid will be considered as waived and null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty-seven and one-third square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461, New No. 2436, Old Survey No. 62, New Survey No. 498, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1689 of Bhuleshwar Division, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 108 and now under C Ward No. 5807 to 5817 and Street No. 362 to 366-1-2, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the West by the property of the Sha Tapidas Varajdas, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Surajvahoo, widow of the late Namdas Narandas and now of Nanabhai Haridas, and on or towards the South formerly by the property of Mahaluxmibai, widow of the late Ramdas Manordas and now of Bhugwandas Dulabhdas.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1930.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
932

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 422 of 1930.

Re: NURUDIN ABDULHUSEIN GHIAVALA, lately carrying on business in the name of Pioneer Paper Mart, Wakfield House in Ballard Pier Estate of the Port Trust ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: Messrs. SHAIKH AHMED SHAIKH DAWOOD, a firm .... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 11th day of June, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1930.

Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
933

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE NEAR THE JUNCTION OF CADELL ROAD WITH OLD PARBHADEVI ROAD AT AGAR BAZAR, LOWER MAHIM.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 785 of 1924 (Shantaram Balkrishna Patil vs. Balkrishna Sakharam Patil and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Court's order dated the 30th September 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that piece of Pension and Tax land or oari called Olanth, situate near the junction of Cadell Road with Old Parbhadevi Road at Agar Bazar, Lower Mahim, with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring about 1119 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 3573, Dickinson's Survey No. B/548, Laughton's Survey No. 3/1748, New City Survey No. 1191 of Cadastral Division Mahim and assessed by the Municipality under 'G' Ward No. 2829, Street No. 294 and bounded on the East and South by the property of Sulleman alias Ali, on the West by the property of Ladhibai, wife of Waghji Shamji and on the North by Old Parbhadevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis Gorekaokar & Senjit, Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE UNIVERSAL STATIONERY MART.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys for Mortgagees, Sha Chimnaji Talakchand and Co, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. A. F. Escofalli and Co., Proprietors of the Universal Stationery Mart, sell by Public Auction at the Mortgagor's shop at No. 133, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), all stock-in-trade of the shop as well as furniture such as account books, fountain pens, pencils, holders, ink bottles, paper reams, cupboards, show-cases, tables, wooden stands, 1 safe and 1 motor cycle, etc.

Terms: 25 per cent. Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager; Bombay Port Trust Docks. Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th June, 1930, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Logs, dates, provisions, gum, steel bars, clocks & watches, metal lamps; art rubies; Cologne Water; films; gramophone records, &c. medicine: acid; acetone; methylated spirit; iron; rice; scrap wood; &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,179.
RATIO of (2) to (1). 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

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AMUSEMENTS.

RIALTO CINEMA To-morrow and Sunday. at 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

A DRAMA OF SINGULAR STRENGTH AND BEAUTY !

DEVADASI

Featuring

The Famous Indian Film Star

ZUBEIDA

EXCELSIOR

THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT

The Great Lover of "SHOW BOAT"

In the Theatrical Event of the Year:—

THE MISSISSIPPI GAMBLER

100 P.C. TALKING 100 P.C. PICTURE

COLOURFUL ROMANCE OF RIVER DAYS FRAUGHT WITH ADVENTURE!

ROYAL Opera House,

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"CARRY ON"

featuring

MOORE MARRIOTT

Crashing Action Stunting Thrills Breezy Comedy.

EMPIRE

THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

Magic Mystery staged behind the Footlights

THE LAST PERFORMANCE

featuring

MARY PHILBIN

and

CONARD VEIDT

The cunning art of sleight of hand in the weapon of jealous passion in this startling drama of love and life in the world of Magic.

Royal Opera House

SUNDAY MORNING, 10 A.M.

ROLLER SKATING EXHIBITION

VARIETY OF INTERESTING PERFORMANCES—RUSSIAN DANCE, FANCY DRESS MARCH, ACROBATIC DANCE, WALTZ DANCE, ETC.

40 Performers—both Parsi Boys and Girls of the Bombay Skating Class, Gowalia Tank.

Rates: Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and 9 annas.

Specially reduced rates for Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Members of the Class.

RIALTO CINEMA

The Last Day At 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A DOUBLE TREAT!

TUAVIVI

(of Kaai's Hawaiians fame)

IN

HAWAIIAN HULA DANCES

Also

WOMAN REDEEMED.

9 PARTS

A thrilling love story.

Free List Suspended.

THE CAPITOL

The Last Day At 6-30 & 10 p.m.

ERNEST TORRENCE

DOROTHY SEBASTIAN

in the

All-Talking Picture

UNHOLY NIGHT

10 PARTS

Strange, Mysterious, Fascinating!

THE NEW PATHE CINEMA

Lamington Road (Queen's Road End).

'Phone: 41561.

At 6-30 and 10 p.m. TO-DAY.

"OH YEAH"

"OH YEAH"

100 per cent. Talking Picture packed with thrills and laughs.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

PATHE AUDIO REVIEW NO. 6.

FLY'S BRIDE-CARTOON

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY

"CAPTAIN SWAGGER"

Featuring

ROD LA ROCQUE

and

SUE CAROL

A tremendous comedy drama of love and war, synchronized with music.

Reduced prices for all performances.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

To-Night 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

HARRY PEEL

IN

"QUESTIONABLE GENTLEMAN"

NEXT SATURDAY

ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE!

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN

"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."

THE CAPITOL

TO-MORROW

At 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

M.-G.-M.'s All Talking, Singing, Dancing Marvel.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

Telephone No. 22921.

RS. 2000 FOR CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

Students' Brotherhood Donation.

Splendid Work Of Lady Volunteers.

The last day of the Bombay Students' Swadeshi Bazar was dedicated by the Brotherhood authorities to the Congress Hospital. Collections were also made from the stall holders in cash and kind. The lady members of the Brotherhood had prepared flower buttons and Red Cross badges which were sold at fancy prices to the visitors. The lady workers for charity represented various communities, and the most enthusiastic among them were Miss Lotwalas Miss Frenny Bhesania, Miss Moos, Miss Manak Kabadi, Miss Munshi, Mrs. Munshi, Miss Mehta, Miss Kara, Mrs Trivedi and Mrs. Shroff. The fair volunteers wee very persistent and few could escape their attention. The Brotherhood Committee expects to hand over nearly Rs. 2,000 to the Congress Hospital Fund.

The volunteers, mostly members of the National Militia, under the guidance of Messrs. V. M. Desai and S. C. Vin did very useful work.

PICKETING IN VILE PARLE.

—:o:—

An Appeal To Toddy-Vendors And License-Holders.

Toddy and liquor are the canker of human life. The evil habit of drinking brings about the physical, mental, economic, religious and moral downfall of man. To make a man free from his drinking habit is a real humanitarian work. In the present non-violent struggle of India, the prohibition work has been taken up by the ladies. Picketing of toddy-shops is in full swing at Vile Parle. It is the duty of the license-holders, to smoothen the work taken up by ladies.

The picketing at Vile Parle has diminished the sale of toddy to a great extent. The inauguration of the prohibition work in the other suburbs of Bombay, is also under consideration. In the meanwhile, the date for actution of the licenses for toddy-shops, is drawing nearer. On that day the present as well as the would-be licenseholders are requested not to bid for the licenses. By refraining themselves from taking licenses, they would contribute their mite to the present struggle for freedom.

It is hoped that nobody would take the licenses for the toddy-shops in all the suburbs and other parts of Thana District and thus would perform their duty to their country by giving up the demoralising profession of toddy-selling.

Mrs. JANKIBAI BAJAJ.

7-6-30.

SAKLATVALA ELECTION FUND.

—:o:—

The following donations have been received in this office.—

Previously acknowledged	Rs.	251
Mr. Bomanshaw Nariman	„	5
Mr. M. H. Damania	„	25
A Parsi Swarajist	„	2
First instalment of "Chronicle" staff's contribution	„	41/8
Total		324/8

FOREIGN STUFF AT SWADESHI BAZAR

—:o:—

Legal Action Against Defaulters

The Joint Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Students' Brotherhood, writes:—

The Swadeshi Bazar, which has come to a successful end, was visited by about a lakh of people. About 10 stalls were given to the mill-owners, who, we are glad to say, exhibited textiles manufactured from Indian yarn only. Some private dealers in textiles, whom we had allotted stalls, did not at first strictly observe this condition. We intend taking legal action against such defaulters.

HELP TO BOMBAY'S WOMEN HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

Ahmedabad Millowner's Generosity.

The mill-owner of Ahmedabad, Seth Mangaldas G. Parekh, has made arrangements in the Kanchangavari Maternity Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, for ten free beds for the injured women who are brought for treatment by Congress Red Cross volunteers. The dispensary attached to the Home is under the supervision of a whole-time M.B.B.S. lady doctor. The Congress authorities have expressed their greatfulness for this much-needed facility offered by the Home.

PICKETING AS "FREE ADVERTISEMENT."

The Movement As Viewed By English Shop-keepers.

Since the boycott movement was extended to the Fort area, there has been a good deal of discussion about the propriety of picketing European shops. The other side of the subject presents interesting angles to the controversy, and these were mentioned to a representative of the "Chronicle" by the proprietors and managers of the principal European shops and stores.

"It is a free advertisement to us," humorously remarked the manager of a leading store, t cultured Englishman with charming manners who had been long in Bombay. "The presence of the picketers and the crowds that gather round them have been attracting to us a good number of customers that would have otherwise taken no notice of our store."

The discussion then turned to the political and economic aspects. The manager expressed his sympathy with the Indian aspirations for Home Rule, but lamented that the Indians were seeking to "oust the British people" from this country.

Our representative explained that the movement was intended to "mend or end the present "system" of Government", and not to drive out the British people.

"If that is your object" remarked the manager, "we coulc have no reasonable objection to it." He then went on to discuss the subject of khaddar, and wondered why Mahatma Gandhi should have insisted on such a course and rough cloth in preference to the finer and beautiful textures that developed art and industry and were associated with the growth of civilisation. "We could never go back to the old primitive times," he said.

Our representative pointed out that the khaddar movement was intended to give employment to the millions of poor people in the villages who were absolutely unemployed for the greater part of the year.

The manager who had been listening intently all the while relaxed his brow, his eyes gleaming with satisfaction. "Oh, that is fine indeed!" he said. "I had never heard or read this point of view presented in this way."

Our representative suggested that his ignorance on such a well known fact was due to the fact that the only source of his information was Anglo-Indian papers and circles that never cared to know or present the correct facts about the Indian movement and took a distorted view of things to suit their self-interest or the vested interest they chose to espouse.

"THE OTHER SIDE".

The manager then went on to "the other side" of picketing. He explained that a large portion of the goods in his shop was made in India, with Indian labour, like furniture, house-hold requisites, crokery, and other things. Besides, they gave employment to a number of Indians, clerks, and assistants, artisans, tailors, carpenters and others who, besides drawing fairly good salaries and wages, had also other benefits—regular leave, medical aid, provident fund and pensions provided by the firm.

This latter point was also emphasised by the managers of other European shops and stores. As regards picketing, they said they had no objection to it so long as the picketers were peaceful and did not molest the customers. "They rather enjoy it, and are amused by it," said one of the managers.

But the one thing to which they all objected was the crowds of people that gathered at the entrance and obstructed traffic.

Another manager who looked a typical "burra sahib" with a swaggering air complained especially about the alleged rude behaviour towards lady customers on the part of some of the picketers who behaved like "coolies". He suggested that the Congress should send out decent men who knew to behave properly.

"Where was the point in picketing European shops?" remarked a gentleman who described himself as "the unfortunate proprietor" of the shop. "Englishmen have as much right to use English goods as Indians have to use the Indian goods".

Almost all the managers and proprietors admitted that there was a falling off in the number of Indian customers since the picketing began, though the Europeans.

BHENDI BAZAR FIRING.

—:o:—

Inquest On Five Victims.

SERGEANT JUSTIFIES FIRING.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Bombay City Coroner, held an inquest on the bodies of five Mahomedans who died of injuries sustained in the rioting which occurred on the night of May 26, when the police opened fire.

At the hearing, several police officers, and Mr. Greville R. Byrne, whose Morris-Cowley car was completely burnt, and who was, himself injured at Dongri in the early hours of May 27 gave evidence.

At the conclusion of the day's hearing the Coroner issued a proclamation, inviting members of the public acquainted with disturbances to come forward and give evidence. He accordingly fixed the date for the next hearing for June 16.

A SERGEANT'S EVIDENCE.

Sergeant H. A. Shaw, of the Dongri police station, made a statement describing the occurrences of the night. He said that on May 26, at about 9-45 p.m. officers of the Dongri police station received information that a mob of about 500 persons was throwing stones at the Bhendi Bazar police officers' quarters. Witness along with four other officers and 20 constable immediately hurried to the spot, where he saw a crowd of about 1,000 persons stoning the police quarters. The crowd consisted of Mahomedans, with a large number of Pathans in it. The police made a lathi charge on the mob and forced them to retreat, but this retreat was only temporary. "The mob could see" continued Sergeant Shaw "that we were only a very small force of police. They began a fresh stoning of the quarters, and this time the missiles were showered upon the police force and the police quarters, from all sides except in their rear.

Some men had slings with which they were hurling stones. The entire road in front of the quarters was littered with stones." Road material and stones came in handy for the mob. The officers shouted to the crowd to desist, but the more they shouted the more turbulent the mob became and stones rained in on them with renewed vigour.

OFFICERS INJURED.

Many of the officers and men were seriously injured by the stones. "The situation became very grave" stated Sergeant Shaw, "and we had to protect the lives of the women and children of the police officers in the building. Our own lives were seriously endangered. Under these circumstances we were compelled to open fire with the double object of saving our own lives and of dispersing the mob which had become extremely violent. When we opened fire, the mob retrated for a time, but continued to throw stones from a distance." Witness then described the various directions from which the missiles were thrown.

"A FALSE CLAIM."

—:o:—

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Lewis Peter, a taxi driver No. 940 charged Manchersha Karanjawalla, a Parsi merchant with refusing to pay legal fare Re 1-8 and claimed a further sum of Rs. 28 as compensation and Court costs in all Rs. 29-8.

Mr. Bahmansha H. Daroowalla, Advocate, defended the accused.

At the outset the Court suggested a compromise to the accused by paying the complainant Rs. 1-8.

Mr. Daruvala for the accused, informed the Court that it was a false case and the accused a respectable merchant was falsely dragged.

The defence was that the accused in the course of his business had to engage a taxi every day, and he used to arrange with the driver that he should not be charged "Waiting charges." If any driver in spite of this arrangement altercated, then the accused never engaged him in future. Accused was one of those drivers, whose car the complainant never engaged. Hence the ill-feeling. On the day in question, the accused seeing a taxi near his residence was about to enter into it when on recognizing the driver, he refused to occupy his car. The accused got annoyed and drove away his car threatening to sue him and complained to the Police Havildar. Further the taxi was sent for by another Parsi tenant in the house and not by the accused.

The Police Havildar in his cross-examination by Mr. Daruvala, admitted that the accused said that he did not send for the car and that he never used to engage the complainant's car.

On the evidence His Worship dismissed the complaint and acquitted the accused.

"THE UNHOLY NIGHT"

—:o:—

One of the most amazing and awe-striking mysteries is seen depicted in "The Unholy Night," at the Capitol. "The Unholy Night" is a cent. per cent. "talkie."

The heroine is personified by Dorothy Sebastain.

Under the auspices of

Shri

Lad Yuvak Mandal

A

SWADESHI BAZAR

will shortly be opened

AT

ZAVERBAG

Kalbadevi Road

the proceeds of which shall go to the

NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Details later on.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

The steamer "Clanmacgillivray" left Liverpool on the evening of 7th.

Steamer Clan Lindsay left Suez on the evening of 6th inst.

A. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An adjourned general meeting of the members of the "A" Ward D. C. C. will be held in the Committee's office to-day (Friday) at 8-45 P.M. The business will be the election of a new secretary and of foure members on the Council of Management.

Immediately after this meeting is over, an urgent general meeting will be held to elect another secretary in place of the present secretary who resigns his post. Elections of all office bearers will take place in these meetings.

THACKERSEY PRINCE OF WALES FELLOWSHIP LECTURES:

Dr. V. L. Suryavanshi, M.S., the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellow, will deliver the sixth and concluding lecture of his course of Lectures on "Surgical Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis" in connection with the Fellowship, at the Hygiene Theatre, Grant Medical College, under the chairmanship of Dr. S. R. Joglekar, on Friday, the 13th June, at 2 p.m. The Lecture is open to the public.

SUNDAY'S PROCESSION IN F. WARD.

There will be a public procession on Sunday (the 15th inst.) organized under the auspices of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee of the above Ward, starting from "F" Ward Congress Office Maidan at 3 p.m. to proceed via Bhoiwada, Parel Village, Lalbagh, Delisle Road, Parel Bridge and Dadar Main Road terminating opposite Gold Mohur Mills at 6-30 p.m. when foreign cloth bonfire and a meeting will take place.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION:

Telegraphic communication with offices in Dharasana, Kanara and Shimoga districts has been restored and the time of transmission of telegrams to and from these offices is normal.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ADJOURNS.

—:o:—

To Honour Jailed Members.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation which met after the summer vacation on Thursday was abruptly adjourned without transacting any business.

Mr. P. G. Sahshrabudhe moved that the house do adjourn which was seconded by Mr. Shivdas Chapsey and carried unanimously. The adjournment was to protest against the conviction of several members of the Corporation who were convicted for violating the Salt Law and Section 144 defying the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order regarding the publication of the "Congress Bulletin".

CIVIC HONOUR FOR MISS DICKINSON.

—:o:—

At the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. Tairsee will move:—

Corporation extends to Miss Ida Dickinson civic greetings and confirms on her the freedom of the City.

Gross Earnings Of Tata Hydro-Electric Companies.

—:o:—

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies, report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of May 1930 and for the first eleven months of the current fiscal year ended May 31, 1930, subject to adjustments, were as follows:—

For the month of May, 1930:

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 4,04,176; Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd. Rs. 475,737; Tata Power Co. Ltd. Rs. 4,68,887.

For the current fiscal year to May 31, 1930:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. Rs. 45,23,210; Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 51,28,323; Tata Power Co., Ltd. Rs. 51,51,684.

Currency Department Accounts.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 7th instant is given below.—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	167,49,12
Reserve—Coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	106,75,71
Gold coin	32,27,62
Silver bullion	3,47,99
Securities (purchase price):	
In India	24,36,18
In England	61,07

"MISSISSIPPI GAMBLER" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

"Show Boat" Hero In A Full "Talkie."

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BOMBAY, June 12.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1930.

N. W. F. P. AND MUSSALMANS.

—:o:—

Of all the Provinces of India the N. W. F. Province has been treated most unjustly by the Simon Commission. It is a curious irony that the community for which Mr. Benn, Lord Irwin and Sir John Simon have unanimously professed the deepest solicitude should have had its political aspirations in regard to the N. W. F. P. treated with ill-concealed contempt. They could not do otherwise for, according to them, "the question" as Sir John Simon writes, "of law and order, which in other parts of British India is a domestic and internal matter, in the N. W. F. P. is closely related to the subjects of foreign and diplomatic policy and of imperial defence." Thus although the N. W. F. P. is a part of India it is still apart from India and shall be treated as such. So far from being raised to the constitutional status of other Provinces—as the Nation demands—it shall not be given even those "reforms" which other Provinces now enjoy. Sir John has condemned Dyarchy as a failure. But he contemplates for N. W. F. P. a positively sinister brand of it. "We shall," he promises, "endeavour to propose a mode of treatment which, while recognising the special position of the area and its vital connection with the defence of India, will make such provision as is possible for meeting the natural desire of some of its inhabitants to have a voice in framing the laws under which they live." It is easy to see what provision he thinks is "possible" to meet the desire of "some" to have "a voice". The unhappy province is to be the victim of a double dyarchy. First there will be dyarchy as between the military and civil departments, and secondly there will be reserved and transferred subject in the civil half of the administration. The N. W. F. P., in short, is fated by Sir John to be isolated from India, and treated as a buffer province. That the Indian Government is at one with him is proved by the fact that a Departmental Committee presided over by Sir Fazli Husain has been appointed by Lord Irwin to consider the question of the N. W. F. P. Otherwise this forestalling of the Round Table Conference only in regard to the N. W. F. P. is inexplicable.

This is the future of the Province as envisaged by our rulers and yet the "Times of India" has the audacity to say: "But it is clear that if they (Government) are to await a sympathetic Hindu understanding of the Frontier political reform problem they will be able to do nothing till doomsday". If Government were to await their own sympathetic understanding, reforms—not autonomy— would come to the N. W. F. P. after the day of reckoning! The "Times" deliberately generalises from the attitude of a small minority of Hindus. It ignores the fact that the Congress stands for equal status of the N. W. F. P. with the other provinces. It does so because its duty is to run down the Congress by fair or foul means. A sample of the latter is its mischievous assertion that a "wicked invitation" was sent to the Haji of Turangzai to come and "assist the National movement." And this, inspite of a categorical repudiation by the Congress and inspite of the challenge to Government to hold a full inquiry into all the incidents and their origin! But Anglo-India will be Anglo-India.

The question is, what those Mussalmans who have pinned their faith to official protestations regarding the rights of minorities will do? In the Simon report and in the Departmental committee appointed recently by Lord Irwin they have shadows of the coming events. Will they betray the Frontier Mussalmans and sacrifice them for the inherently dangerous 'advantage'—and that too temporary—of separate electorates? Or will they stand by the Congress which makes no distinction between the Frontier and other Provinces? The Congress has, further, assured the Mussalmans, and the assurance was re-iterated by the Working Committee at its meeting last week, "that no solution of communal question will be acceptable to the Congress that does not give full satisfaction to the Mussalmans and other minorities." Mr. Shaukat Ali has again welcomed the Simon Report in a hospitable back-page of the "Times of India". Mussalmans, he says, have not been thrown to the wolves. Does he suggest that the Mussalmans of the Frontier have been gently carried to the lambs of War-Fear and Imperial Defence? He professes to be a non-co-operator because Britain has not honoured Muslim sentiments both as regards India and abroad. But he has suspended his non-co-operation and signed, what he calls, a "truce"—ye gods what a truce!—to go to the Round Table Conference. "We Muslims (?) are going to the Round Table Conference and we have every hope that the British people will satisfy our urgent and reasonable demands". What are his grounds for entertaining "every hope"? Has the "British people" given any undertaking to that effect? He has no faith in the Congress and will undoubtedly discount its pledge to the Mussalmans. But if their newly found faith in British sympathy is justified will Mr. Shaukat Ali and his friends secure a pledge from Britain that the question of the Frontier will be treated at the Conference exactly as that of any other Province? If they cannot, then would it not be more graceful of them to fight the itch for calling Nationalist Muslims—who are happily growing in number every day—names merely because they put more faith, and rightly so, in the Congress than in the "British people."

JUDGE-DEFENDANTS

—:o:—

The public impression that the communiques issued by the Director of Information with respect to Satyagraha campaign must be regarded as merely ex-parte statements, making a laboured and unconvincing attempt to whitewash the officials concerned in dealing with the "raids," will only be strengthened after the perusal of his latest essay in describing how 'minimum force" was employed in dealing with the Dharasana Satyagrahis. The communique issued on Tuesday purports to be a reply to the grave allegations made by Messrs. Tyebji, Devadhar, and Natarajan in the statement they issued after having witnessed how the authorities at Dharasana dealt with the "raiders." The manner in which the Press Note refers to the efforts of the Red Cross volunteers, doubting their genuineness, to the Satyagrahis, some of whom are contemptuously referred to as merely shamming and feigning, to their sufferings under the charge by mounted sowars deprives this laboured attempt to exonerate the officials on the spot, of the semblance even of judicial impartiality. The communique brushes aside the dignified statement of impartial Indian leaders like Messrs. Tyebji, Devadhar and Natarajan, who took the trouble to see things for themselves from humanitarian motives. An attempt is made to belittle the effect of the charge by mounted sowars. It is significant that the communique does not deny that such a charge was made. But it asks: "What however was the sum total of the damage done by this dreadful charge?" And it pounces upon the scrupulously fair and moderate statement of Mr. Tyebji and his colleagues to throw ridicule on the idea that anybody could have suffered serious injuries.

Do the Government of Bombay think that it will add to their prestige when they assume the attitude of judge-defendants in order to answer the grave allegations made not only by Mr Tyebji and his colleagues, who witnessed certain incidents, but also by volunteers who suffered from the police attacks and the sowars' ride and who have made detailed statements regarding what they witnessed and suffered? Let it be remembered that medical men of standing, who treated the Satyagrahis, have corroborated these statements. But this mass of evidence has been cold-shouldered in the communique. It says: "It is but fair to examine the reports of the Commissioner, Northern Division and of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police." Naturally the reports of there officials, who were not present during all the "raids," attempt a whitewash of official conduct. Mr. Mariwalla, the captain of the Sindhi volunteers, has, however, quite a different tale to narrate and as it is already before the public, Government have to thank themselves if the public draw their own conclusions and regard the communique as an astounding piece of tergiversation. Why should Government not institute an inquiry into the whole series of incidents, in their own interest, and get at the truth? An inquiry, through a committee which will command public confidence, is, indeed, urgently called for, to investigate impartially the conduct of the authorities at Dharasana as also the ridiculous charges made against Satyagrahis in official communiques.

SIMON NEW PEDESTAL.

—:o:—

Sir John Simon has been raised to a new pedestal. Liberal in British politics, the Tories, have had until now precious little sympathy for his domestic political views, but his great work for Imperialism, the report of the Statutory Commission, has endeared them to him. Lord Lloyd in a fulsome eulogy of Rudyard Kipling at the annual luncheon of the Kipling Society on Thursday bracketted Sir John Simon, with Kipling. According to Bombay's ex-Governor, of Back Bay reclamation memory, Kipling's appeal "to those who lived and worked in the East" was not merely "the magic of his utterance and phraseology." He showed "that every nation wanted a Government as a plant wanted sunshine." Those who live in the East, Indians in particular, have no quarrel with Kipling if this is the only idea he preaches. They too want a Government, just as a plant wants sunshine, but their own Government. But just because Kipling has striven all these years to preach to Britons that Indians must never be allowed to enjoy the precious possession of Home Rule he is put upon a mighty pedestal as Imperialism's High Priest and just because Sir John Simon says, in effect, ditto to Kipling, Lord Lloyd puts him upon a similar pedestal. But let us not forget that all three "love" India. Never never, if they can help it, shall Britain's burden of trusteeship over India shall be taken off her very willing shoulders.

GERMAN APPRECIATION OF MRS. NAIDU.

—:o:—

A glowing tribute to the many-sided public and literary activity of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is paid by Fraulein Kaethe Miethe, a German journalist, in one of the most influential of Berlin's newspapers, the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung". Under the arresting headlines "A woman leads a Nation" —"Sarojini Naidu. Gandhi's successor", follows a long account of Mrs. Naidu's achievement at the Women's International Congress for Peace held there last year and the German journalist speaks warmly about Mrs. Naidu's efforts to raise her country in international esteem. As poetess, as politician, as orator of remarkable brilliance and "astonishing resource", Mrs. Naidu has, says Fraulein Miethe, done a signal service to her Motherland. "It is immaterial what her immediate fate will be. She has the gift, given to very few human beings, of inflaming all hearts by the power of her voice and before these flames external Might will find itself powerless."

DR. W. NUNAN'S DELUSION

A STUDY IN PSYCHO-ANALYSIS.

(BY E. LUDOVICUS, M.A., M.D., University of Ladoga).

Bombay has been amused, rather than annoyed, at Dr. Nunan's outburst, and this, I am told, has greatly mortified the good doctor who expected every one to take him seriously. Not even his chivalrous feat against that picketer has excited much admiration except perhaps in the Club where Dr. Nunan is a favourite member. The trouble with the worthy doctor is that being an Irishman he imagines himself to be a very witty man. He is certainly not that, and though he talks big and acts threateningly, he is a jolly good fellow who is incapable of harming even a cat. You cannot know him without loving him. His good nature surges out of every pore of his. He suffers from some delusions. Though he is a learned doctor of medicine and should have been better known as such here in Bombay, he has persuaded himself that he is an expert psychoanalyist and this delusion has led him to believe that he is the only sane man in Bombay and the only doctor who understands the duties of the medical profession. Dr. Nunan's mentality must be judged by the very science in which he claims to be an expert. I also claim to know something of this science though it is still in the nascent stage. It has, however, advanced far enough to allow one to make a pretty sure analysis of the mental travail of certain people and to explain their behaviour and thought under certain conditions.

THE IRISH IN INDIA.

Let us take the case of the Irishmen in India. They are generally very anxious to prove their unswerving loyality to the British Crown and it is not difficult to trace their zeal in this direction. They are only trying to repress the unpleasant feeling that being Irish they are generally suspected by their English friends as disloyal rebels. If they are Government servants this feeling, whether it is really entertained or not, becomes an obsession with them and they only want opportunities to prove their loyalty. This explains why they appear so often here as 'plus royalists que le roi," why a Michael O'Dwyer, for instance, is so blatant of his attachment to the British Crown. This repression feeling is one of the most curious and true facts of the human mind. Dr. Nunan, then, in acting in the manner he did the other day was only trying to repress this unconscious obsession in order to harmonize himself with his English colleagues. The same repression feeling and a desire to fight the inferiority-complex explain the zeal of the Anglo-Indian in denouncing everything Indian and his desire to be considered as good a Britisher as any one born in Great Britain. The Christian convert for his religion displays the same zeal in order to appear on a level of equality with his converter. If he also has absorbed European habits and manners this repression feeling of the inferiority complex often overcomes his national and patriotic tendencies so that he may not appear as the rest of those who "are still in the dark." What a wonderful thing the human mind is!

THE PARSI POSITION.

(BY G. K. N.)

II

The third error is no less grotesque in its vulgarity. The Parsis are not under any definable obligations to the British as a seperate communal entity. With the advent of the British in India very naturally their material influence and their novel institutions began to seize hold of our country. The Musalmans, so lately a sovereign people, were smarting under their recent defeat. Their hatred for Christian institutions was intensified by the exchange of their status from a ruling to a subject people. Not many years ago, there was in Hyderabad a brother of a Parsi who had acquired the highest culture obtainable in India, being a Lieut.-Col. I.M.S. The deceased was a contrast to the I.M.S. official. He was so deeply learned in Islamic culture that he had developed the average anti-British sentiments and added to the inherited dislike for the British alien a prejudice against European culture which he regarded as "kufr." If this was the feeling of a Parsi brought up in Hyderabad we can understand the working of the mind of an average Musalman brooding over the super-session of of Islamic by Christian paramountcy. The Musalmans stood silent and sullen and took no advantage of the opportunities offered by the British rule. They could not, and many of them would not, join the Government service. The Hindus were almost equally irreslute. They had much greater natural adaptability but they were restrained by their self-destructive religious bias. The British were regarded as Mlechas. Who does not remember that within living memory to cross over to Europe by men traversing the Kalapani was considered a social crime in our advanced province of Bombay? In the previous regime under the Moghuls, the Hindus had rivalled their masters in the art of governance and especially in their own Persian literature. The Kayasths at the court of the Moghuls were adepts in Persian and wrote models of composition docilely followed by Musalman beginners in Persian. The Hindus wielded the Persian language with an ease with which they to-day astonish Englishmen appreciative of Indian English. But it took very long before the Hindu made up his mind to assimilate the new culture of the white man.

PARSIS TO THE FORE

Meanwhile, the British administrators needed people from the subject races in India to conduct their government in the lower rungs of departments. They wanted subordinate officials in every branch with a knowledge of English. It was impossible to import Englishmen in India in sufficient numbers who could manage with the vernaculars. The British had to train up Indians for their own purposes. And in the Bombay Presidency very naturally the Parsis happened to be just the class of people whose mould of thought and traditions were least antagonistic to the absorption of innovations. The Parsi religion did not bar their advance towards fresh opportunities. Parsi education offered no insuperable prejudice against the new civilization. Not many years ago, I was shown a Hindu whose grandfather had studied up to the fourth standard in Surat. No less a personage than T. C. Hope, afterwards, Sir Theodore Charles Hope, had gone to the father of the lad and begged of him to give him his son as a paid apprentice, in his office. The process of petitioning for clerkship was then reversed. It was the English employers who besought the parents of Indians to give their sons an English education for which they were prepared to pay. The services of the missionaries in this respect are great and unforgettable. Is it any wonder that at such a juncture in the history of the Parsii community they benefited by the tide in human affairs which, when taken at the flood, leads men and communities on to fortune? The Parsis eagerly learnt English and became in the Bombay Presidency almost an indespensable adjunct to the Government in the subordinate branches of public service. What the Parsis achieved in the beginning of the 19th century the Hindus managed to follow two generations later.

ADAPTIVF FACULTY.

The third and the last to come were the proud dreamy sluggards of awakened Islam. The eddies of the stirring revival created by the great Syed Sir Ahmed (I wish the irrational Sir Syed Ahmed were ommited) touched the shores of the Bombay Presidency. Old aversions gave place to more enlightened views till the political foresight, or myopic folly, urged the British rulers to sanction preferencial treatment to the Musalmans who began to scale the ladder of public services not necessarily by individual merit but by the specious right of being Musalmans by birth. English education would have helped all the three, the Parsi, the Hindu and the Musalman to the same degree. It was not that the British created posts for their Parsi proteges. It did happen that the assimilative predilections and the eccletic mentality of the Parsis helped them to forge the way in making themselves at home with the strange fabric of the new European civilization. This alone was the key to the transient Parsi success. The adaptive faculty of the Parsis had been noted from of old. Herodotus especially remarks on it. It is these ancestoral traits of adaptation to environment which procured them relative pre-eminence for fifty years. It is a fantastic piece of imagination, which incidentally belittles the inherent assimilating virtues of the Parsis, to attribute their material success to premeditated partiality or intentional patronage of the British.

This being so, the Parsi can conscientiously cast his lot with the other Indians in the present Mahabharat War I do not refer to the method of the struggle. Very grave differences must subsist with regard to it. I repeat my very strong protest, for instance, against the prohibition which has been made a plank in the present campaign. How does that, however, alter the general obligation on the Parsis morally to participate in an honest endeavour for emancipation?

(To Be Continued.)

*The first article appeared on 12th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Ban on Gandhi Caps?

Wiring to his paper on June 9, the Lucknow correspondent of the "Times of India" says, "During the last fortnight from the day of the police firing more than 60 persons have been arrested for wearing Gandhi caps under Sections 109 and 144." Is there a ban on Gandhi cap in Lucknow? If Gandhi caps have been so openly banned then it is a deliberate affront to India's sense of national self-respect recognised even by Sir John Simon. And it is all the more outrageous in view of the fact that it has been offered in spite of a nation-wide indignation that was given expression to by Tagore and to which even Martial Law authorities at Sholapur had to attach sufficient importance. The authorities in Lucknow, who must be aware of the Sholapur incident, are therefore guilty of a grave and calculated offence to India's dignity. The country would like to know what explanation the U. P. Government have to offer for the ban on Gandhi caps in Lucknow.

Reported Police Excesses at 'Pindi.

The "Tribune" of June 10 publishes details of excesses alleged to have been committed by the police on 22nd of May last within the precincts of the Rawalpindi District Court. From the account supplied by the Special Representative of the "Tribune" it would appear that a crowd had assembled in the Court compound to witness the trial of seven Congress leaders. On being brought to the Court in the jail lorry they asked permission to finish a prayer that they were singing. But it was refused and a few constables are alleged to have entered the lorry and maltreated the accused. At this Congress volunteers and the crowd shouted the usual slogans which enraged the police and they charged with lathis. Thirteen volunteers are alleged to have been severely beaten, dragged and then handcuffed. This occurred in the morning. What happened in the afternoon was worse still. The people that were there to witness another trial of a Congress worker shouted the slogans which was a signal for the police to resume the assault followed subsequently by arrests.

Will Government Take Action?

The "Tribune's" representative says: "The beating that was given to the people, without any warning, was, it is reported, most merciless and indiscriminate. The police chased the people who were running away and belaboured them. The European Police Officer, it is alleged, was himself leading the attack." Even old men and boys in their teens do not seem to have been spared, while Mr. M. R. Madhok, an advocate who is defending some political cases, received a cane-blow on the left cheek. Three boys who were arrested have given their statements to Pundit Malaviya regarding the manner in which they were treated by the lock-up under the orders of a European police officer. An impartial body like the Bar Association has recorded its definite opinion "that the action of the officials concerned in using indiscriminate force to persons in the vicinity of the courts was calculated, deliberately vindictive, unjustified and illegal." It also feels that the assault on Mr. Madhok was "premeditated, deliberate and calculated." It therefore demands that the offenders be punished. In view of these serious allegations, supported as they are by the members of the Bar, it is the moral duty of Government either to prove through independent investigation that they are untrue or to award suitable punishment to the offenders.

Sir Kurma Reddi's Hopes.

A South African daily paper was able to learn the details of the proposals made by the Select Committee on the Transvaal Asiatic Bill before its report was submitted to the Union Parliament and Dr. Malan, the promoter of the notorious measure which will make the Indian position in the Transvaal still more precarious, is considerably annoyed over the leakage. He secured the appointment, at a recent session of the House of Assembly, of a committee to investigate the matter but the Indian community has been able to take advantage of the premature publication of the recommendations of the Select Committee and is mobilising itself to oppose it tooth and nail. The most drastic proposal of the Select Committee is that Indian occupiers of stands on proclaimed ground will be given notice to quit in five years. This will result in the wholesale dispossession of Indians of the lands they occupy. Sir Kurma Reddi hopes that a satisfactory settlement of the questions is still possible. One can only hope that his efforts will induce Dr. Malan to realise the unwisdom of pursuing a vindictive policy against the Transvaal Indians in order to please the anti-Asiatic element in a portion of the South African Union that has always shown itself hostile to them.

PARSIS' RALLY TO THE CONGRESS.

"Satyagrahis' Courage Will Be Written In Gold."

MEETING TO AID SATYAGRAHIS' FAMILIES.

Swadeshi Is Our Sheet-Anchor.

Enthusiastic scenes marked the proceedings of the meeting of Parsis held at Sir C. J. Hall on Thursday evening when the whole hall and the galleries were packed to overflowing and a large part of which was formed by ladies.

More than half a dozen speakers made speeches on the "Present Situation" exhorting the audience to join the national movement, and they were vociferously cheered with shouts of "Gandhiji Ki Jai", "Vir Nariman Ki Jai." etc. Admission was by tickets, and the proceedings amounting to over Rs. 900 will go to the Parsi Satyagrahis fund.

The chair was kept vacant, as Mrs. Perin Captain who was to have presided was prevented from coming by the police blockade at the Congress House. In her message to the audience, she said "the minority communities have the power to become the majority communities by their sacrifice and service to the cause of our country's freedom. I make a special appeal to my Parsi brothers in the Auxiliary Force to do their duty by their Motherland. I also include all the College-going students in this earnest appeal of mine."

Mr. Burjorji F. Bharucha condemned the excesses committed on the Dharasana Satyagrahis as inhuman.

Among those who took part in these excesses were two Parsis, Alamshah and Antia. He (Mr. Bharucha) had told one of them that "the day of reckoning is very soon for you." The history of Dharasana would be written in different inks. The non-violence, courage and patience of the Satyagrahis would be inscribed in letters of gold.

ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION.

Prof. Shroff, who spoke as an economist, said that the Parsis were known for their loyalty to constituted authority i.e., the Government. But this authority during their rule of 150 years, had not given Indians the necessary conditions to advance socially and politically.

The object of their rule was the economic exploitation of the Indian people, which was frankly confessed by prominent British politicians like Lord Brentford and recently by Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook.

INDEPENDENCE—THE CURE.

Proceeding, the speaker said he fully agreed with Mahatmaji that the only possible cure for our present condition was the "substance of independence" which, as an economist, he regarded as an absolutely essential condition for their social and economic progress.

He earnestly appealed to the Parsis to take to Swadeshi which was the most powerful weapon to compel the Government to give up their economic and political domination. "Swadeshi is our sheet-anchor", he concluded.

Dr. Dinshaw Gagrat spoke with enthusiasm about the great self-sacrifice of several Parsis some of whom were in jail (cheers). Those Parsis who were outside the jails should help the sister communities to win Swaraj. The Parsi ladies should take a lead in the present movement. The boycott programme alone would win Swaraj.

PARSI PRIEST SPEAKS.

Mr. Erward Kutar, a Parsi "Mobad", said that the Pasis were fortunate that their feelings of humanity were aroused by official excesses and had joined the national struggle, under the banner of Gandhiji, which was based on truth, the essence of Zoroastrian religion. The Parsis were sleeping for some time, but Mr. Nariman's noble example had stirred them.

They were fortunate to have a saint like Gandhiji in this "Kali Yug". The Parsis must join in the struggle to demonstrate that soul force was more powerful than bayonets and machine guns.

GANDHIJI'S GREATNESS

Mr. Dhollu one of the Parsi Satyagrahis who were arrested at Wadala, said that though he had given his age as 32 years, he was released as being "under age," along with several others (laughter). He compared Mahatma Gandhi to their Prophet Zoroaster who had refused to give up his religion despite persecution.

He appealed to Parsi women to read and think about the lives of Dadabhai Naoroji and other heroes, so that their children might also be heroes.

THEN AND NOW

Mr. Rustom H. Wadia, said that they must refuse to be terrorised. Six months ago during the mill strike, when the millowners of Bombay requested the Viceroy to declare picketing by Red Flag volunteers illegal, he had refused to do so. But now, the same Viceroy had declared picketing unlawful because it sounded the death knell of the economic domination of India by Lancashire and Manchester.

Mr. Homi Kapadia, in a spirited speech said that the Government had fooled Indians with hopes of equality in 1914. Parsis must strongly condemn the action of those of their co-religionists who had taken part in the excesses at Dharasana.

Mr. Nosheerwan Jhabvala said that last year when he defended his brother S. H. Jhabvala in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case, he applied for a transfer of his case to Allahabad demanding trial by jury. The Magistrate then quoted the dictum of a famous philosopher that "man is a political animal." He was glad that Mahatmaji's movement had brought out this political consciousness of the Parsis.

R. T. "CONSPIRACY"

Dr. Kaikhosru Dadachanji in a humorous speech ridiculed those who still had hopes in the Round Table "Conspiracy", especially the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat who were too conservative to be fit to lead the Parsis of to-day.

Mr. Bharucha rounding up the proceedings said that Parsis must show their true spirit by joining the movement. They must boycott every writing that was tame and weak and timid (shouts of "boycott Jame Jamshed"). Concluding he quoted:

Fight strive and struggle on,
Loving God the best
Then when the work done,
Lie down and rest.

BOMBAY SHOWS SYMPATHY FOR ASSAULTED MAULANA.

A view of the platform of the meeting at Esplanade maidan held on Wednesday to show sympathy for Maulana Ahmed Saeed who was the victim of a dastardly attack.

HUGH MUSLIM MEETING AT DELHI.

Moved By Peshawar Disclosures.

DELHI, June 10.

A big meeting of Muslims, attended by not less than 15,000 people, was held last night in the Jumma Masjid, Mufti Kifayat Ullah Sahib briefly alluded to the Patel Enquiry Committee proceedings, when the audience were visibly moved.

Maulana Hafizul Rahman spoke on the present situation and said that begging could not satisfy the nation's demands, and exhorted the audience to join the national movement and give proof of their patriotism.

Maulana Mohamad Naeem also spoke.

Maulana Mufti Kifayet Ullah announced that the opening ceremony of the War Headquarters would take place on the following day and that the activities would commence on the same day.—Free Press.

'AFRIDI MALIKS' MOVE.

Wait On Chief Commissioner At Peshawar.

PESHAWAR, June 11.

Afridi Maliks waited on the Chief Commissioner at Government House to-day.—A. P.

MUSLIM PICKETERS FOR LIQUOR AND FOREIGN CLOTH.

DELHI, June 10.

At a meeting held to-day at Jamiat-ul-Ulema, a War Council was formed and 18 volunteers were enrolled. They paraded the principal streets of the city and took pledges from the merchants not to deal in foreign cloth. Vigorous picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops will shortly be undertaken by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema volunteers. Large crowds received them with shouts of national slogans all along the route.

Many students of the Delhi Muslim University have come forward to do propaganda work. Picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops in the city and cinemas will be their immediate programme.—Free Press.

PRESS ORDINANCE AT WORK.

Delhi Press Asked To Deposit Rs. 2000.

DELHI, June 10.

Security notice demanding Rs. 2,000 has been served to-day on a local press called "Jamia-Milieh." The press refused to pay the security and suspended work.—Free Press.

DELHI DEFIES SECTION 144

DELHI, June 10.

Despite orders under Section 144, public meetings are being held in Delhi. But yesterday's meeting under the Clock Tower was remarkable for the large number of ladies who attended it. Several resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with Maulana Ahmed Sayeed, Secretary of the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema, who was assaulted by hooligans at Bombay, condemning the usual restrictions which the jail authorities are now imposing upon visitors and congratulating the volunteers who were released that morning.

Srimati Subadra Devi of Calcutta was the principal speaker. Two Muslim young men also addressed the meeting.

SHOLAPUR DAY IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 1.)

tion. Exactly at 7-5 p.m., more than a hundred Policemen with several officers and others reached Bori Bunder.

A few minutes later a third procession came from the Hornby Road and as soon as it tried to enter the Fort area, it was charged by the Police who were armed with lathis. The charge resulted in injuring one or two persons and the processionists dispersed.

Just at this time Mr. D. Healy, the Police Commissioner, arrived on the scene.

Large crowds of people from among those who had come for the meeting reached the place. The processionists also were standing on one side. A few minutes later there was another lathi charge. This time the police hit the man carrying the National Flag and one of them snatching it from him tore it into pieces. The man got seriously wounded on the head and was carried away by the Congress Red Cross volunteers at Dhobi Talao, who after giving him first aid removed him to the Congress Hospital.

THEY COME!

Many more processions were coming by the Hornby Road, but as soon as they found that the police barred the route at Bori Bunder they turned into Council Road, crossed Cruickshank Road and then joined the meeting.

While the lathi charges at Bori Bunder continued huge crowds gathered at Dhobi Talao at the corners of Kalbadevi Road and Girgaum Road and several times when the crowds tried to break through the police cordon they were charged with lathis.

Shortly after about a hundred Armed Police were brought on the scene and posted at both the corners. The Police cordon was removed at about 3-0 p.m. and the traffic that was dislocated for several hours was resumed.

MORE CONFUSION: FIRE ENGINE ON SCENE.

At about half past eight two motor cars accidentally collided against the fire alarm stand at a street-corner and in about ten minutes' time a fire engine arrived on the scene but it returned soon seeing that it had no work to do.

PROCESSIONISTS STICK TO THEIR GUNS.

The police charge on the crowds at different centres resulted in injuries to over 30 persons 15 of whom have been admitted to the Congress Hospital.

As soon as it was noticed that the Satyagrahis were determined to proceed to the Esplanade Maidan and that the public had joined them in their thousands, troops were called out.

A company of the East Lancashire Regiment was stationed at the Police Commissioner's office from 6.30 in the evening till 9 p.m.

The main procession headed by over 200 women volunteers of the Desh Sevika Sangh, which started from the Congress House at 5 in the evening and was stopped by the police at the junction of Girgaum Back Road and Lamington Road, had not been allowed to proceed till late at night.

The processionists squatted themselves on the road, while the police on their part did not remove the cordon placed at the junction. The processionists quite unconcerned and were busy plying their "taklis" or singing songs while the police by this time were taking things good humouredly. Till 10 o'clock in the night neither side showed any inclination to budge an inch. A little later, however, a fresh batch of police relieved the pickets forming the cordon while the Satyagrahis were still at their posts.

Congress volunteers served the Satyagrahis with water and refreshments whenever required.

MEETING ON THE MAIDAN.

The public meeting held at the Esplanade maidan on Thursday evening to observe the "Sholapur Day" was in progress till midnight.

Crowds of people continued pouring into the maidan from different parts of the city to participate in the proceedings, till late in the night.

The intention of the organisers of the meeting was to continue the meeting till the batch of volunteers held up by the police at the Congress House reached the Esplanade Maidan to take part in the Sholapur Day observations.

Sjt. Hakim Irani said that Mussalmans of India deeply felt the excesses in Sholapur and said that the only remedy for putting a stop to repression was by joining the Congress.

Among other speakers who addressed the meeting were Messrs. W. T. Halai, Dr. Mrs. Mulla Devi, Sardar Kher Singh and Mrs. Jamnaben.

Batches after batches of volunteers arrived at the meeting and it was decided to continue the meeting till the last batch from the Congress House reached the Esplanade Maidan.

After the police cordon was removed at midnight the processionists from Congress House reached the maidan and the meeting after some speeches dispersed.

Boys Assaulted.

The procession which was coming along Kalbadevi was stopped at the junction of Carnac Road and Kalbadevi. The marchers thereupon squatted on the road. The spectators, who had gathered round about, were charged with lathis on several occasions and dispersed. At about 8 p.m., the cordon was shifted to the St. Xavier's College. The processionists thinking that the ban had been revoked, started on their march. They had not crossed the tram junction when the Sergeants assaulted them, injuring four volunteers. The Congress Ambulance Car and Corps, which were stationed opposite the St. Xavier's School, removed them to the hospital. Even the boys, who had nothing to do with the procession and were seated on the wall living the school compound, were belaboured. Several were injured. Several boys who had climbed the tree lining the Cruickshank Road were pulled down and beaten.

SEVERE ASSAULT ON LABOUR SECRETARY.

AHMEDABAD, June 12.

Last night Mr. L. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Labour Association, was severly assaulted by hirelings of a liquor shop owner engaged in selling liquor at unlicensed places contrary to rules. Liquor interests are very much incensed at the successful picketing arrangement of the Labour Union.—Free Press.

Mr. Kania To Act As High Court Judge.

Mr. Harilal J. Kania, LL. B., has been appointed to officiate as a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice the Hon. Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

NILKANTHA DAS JAILED.

Given 6 Months' Simple.

PURI, June 12.

Pandit Nilkantha Das, ex-M. L. A. and President of the Utkal Provincial Congress was sentenced today under Section 9 of the Salt Act to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's imprisonment more. He was recommended to be put in "A" Class.

It is understood that Mr. Lingaraj Misra has been nominated as his successor.—Free Press.

SECTION 32 OF POLICE ACT FOR LAHORE PICKETERS

Gwing And Jahan Villagers' No-Tax Threat To Govt.

LAHORE, June 11.

Under Section 32 of the Police Act 15 Congress volunteers have been so far sentenced to imprisonment, ranging from three months to 1-1/2 years, for picketing the country liquor shops. Picketing however is still proceeding.

Some persons of Gwing and Jahan villages near Lahore had sent a telegram to the Government, threatening non-payment of land revenue if punitive police stationed there, were not removed and punitive tax was not abolished. Yesterday an aeroplane hovered over the villages, while three armoured cars and some British soldiers passed through the streets.—A. P.

PROGRESSIVE RUSSIAN AVIATION.

Access To Northern Frontier.

LONDON, June 12.

Lecturing at Central Asian Society on the development of British Aviation in the East Lord Thomson dwelt on the great strides being made in aviation by Russia, where now there were 11,445 miles of airways, the most important link being Moscow-Tashkent, which gives Russia access to the whole of Northern Frontier and Afghanistan.

Lord Thomson mentioned that France was planning to fly with the co-operation of British and Dutch to Rangoon, and then to Bangkok, Jurgon, Hanoi and Canton. After referring to airlines in China and Japan, Lord Thompson concluded: "We were practically doing nothing in Asia."

He would like to see a great deal more of activity on our part, though he was unable to make any constructive suggestions at present.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

SHOLAPUR SATYAGRAHIS.

BOMBAY, June 12.

Information has been received that 117 volunteers started from Poona for performing National Flag Satyagraha at Sholapur on June 11, by train as far as Panki station, where they all got down and proceeded to Sholapur on foot. But before they reached Sholapur two lorryfulls of soldiers met them and 4 or 5 of them came out of the lorry first and snatched away the National flags which the Satyagrahis were carrying, threatening them with pistols. The whole company of soldiers then got down and formed a cordon and thus prevented the Satyagrahi volunteers from proceeding further. The deadlock still continues.

It is learnt that out of the three National Flag Satyagrahis from Poona who had gone to Sholapur some time back, and about whom nothing was known further, the leader Sjt. Eka Bhote is reported to have been sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press.

DR. BHASKAR PATEL'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Bhaskar Patel, M.D., in the course of a statement on the communique issued by the Director of Information says that he was in charge of the Untadi Camp from 24th to 27th May. On May 26 the District Magistrate informed him that he, on the advice of the Government Medical Officer, considered that the Satyagrahis who had suffered injuries were fit to be removed and could be taken to Bulsar Government dispensary. The patients told Dr. Patel that they were unwilling to go to the Government dispensary and it was arranged, on the suggestion of the District Magistrate, that they should be taken to Dungri station to catch the evening train. No arrangements for removal were made that day. The next day a police officer came with stretchers, but no motor conveyance or stretcher bearers were given to carry the patients. Dr. Patel was ordered to vacate the hospital by 10 a.m. Some conveyance was arranged privately for them through their relatives and they were helped into the train. It is not at all possible that they could walk about and be without any medical attendance, as the Press Note insinuates.

The Press Note mentions that only a few were wounded. Dr. Patel says that more than 300 Satyagrahis had to be shifted to the Bulsar Satyagraha Hospital and the severely wounded cases were transferred to emergency hospitals at Bulsar, Surat and Billimoria. As regards the mention in the Note of officials having visited the Bulsar hospital Dr. Patel was not shown the courtsy, as medical officer in charge of receiving previous intimation of the visit. There were cases of fractures, injuries to the chest and injuries caused by horses' hoofs in the hospital and it is surprising the officers did not notice their presence.

"INACCURATE AND ASTONISHING STATEMENT."

Dr. Sathaye On The "Dharasana" Press Note.

Dr. D. D. Sathaye who is in charge of the Congress Hospital, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, observed that in view of the fact that many cases had come in at the hospital from Dharasana and the statements made to him by the patients, the account in the Press Note issued last Tuesday appeared to him to be inaccurate and astonishing. He was amazed to read the description about the minimum of force used against the volunteers. He had under treatment about 14 cases with marks of severe injury on their bodies and some with fractures of forearm and other limbs. He has had some of them X-Rayed and there are other cases which showed unmistakably, when they were admitted, hoof marks. Some of them, about eight, had been photographed. He could shortly issue an illustrated statement to the Press showing the nature of the injuries.

Interviewed again last night Dr. Sathaye said that he had learnt after returning from Parel from his honorary duties at the Eye Hospital that in the afternoon the Director of Information had visited the hospital. The Casualty Officer, he was informed, had shown him round. Dr. Sathaye wondered whether after this personal visit a revised Press Note would be issued.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay June 12.

Without Duty	46	14	0
With Duty	46	12	0

MORE FIRING AT KHAIRA.

Casualties Not Known.

LOCAL BOARD CHAIRMAN JAILED.

KHARAGPUR, June 12.

The Associated Press understands that there has been another outbreak of violence at Khaira, a village in the Sadar subdivision of Midnapore District where the local police opened fire yesterday on a large crowd.

Casualties are not yet known. Order, it is understood has now been restored. Strong reinforcement of police has been sent to the place. Details are lacking.

SHOPS CLOSED.

Most of the cloth shops in the city were closed to-day in Calcutta "as a mark of protest against the indiscriminate assaults made by the police on shopkeepers in Burrabazaar on June 10."

Twentyone young men who, it is alleged had come to Calcutta with the object of joining the Bengal Civil Disobedience Volunteer Corps and were likely to cause breach of the public tranquility were bound over by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the sum of Rs. 500 with two sureties of Rs. 250 each to keep the peace for one year in default to suffer imprisonment for a similar period.

CHAIRMAN JAILED.

Sjt. Bankimchandra Bhowmick, Chairman of the Tamluk Local Board and Member of the Midnapore District Board has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default four months additional imprisonment for an offence under the Salt Act.—A. P.

FURTHER AIR OPERATIONS.

Young Bloods In Frontier Active.

SIMLA, June 12.

The latest reports from the North-west Frontier show that the situation there is generally quieter. In view of the presence of hostile gangs of tribesmen near Oghi in Hazara District, the Frontier Constabulary there has been reinforced by a detachment of Regular Troops and the Nawab of Amb has also sent a contingent of 400 men on the Northern Border of Peshawar District.

Air operations have been continued against the Haji's followers and Transborder Utman Khel. Amongst the former, there appears to be growing dissatisfaction and Badha Gul's influence seems to be declining. Afridis are reported to have suffered heavy casualties in the recent operations against them.

YOUNG BLOODS ACTIVE.

Their Maliks are making efforts to control the young "bloods" of the tribe, but the attitude of the latter is still uncertain.

In Waziristan all is quiet. A message from Peshawar, considerably delayed in transmission, states that Afridi Maliks waited on the Chief Commissioner at Government House yesterday.—A. P.

CLOSED TO EUROPEANS.

Road Between Beleli & Chaman.

QUETTA, June 12.

Owing to the reported approach of a further raiding party, the road between Beleli and Chaman is closed to all motor cars or other vehicles containing Europeans. Instructions are said to have been issued by Army Authorities to conduct certain precautionary measures against raids.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, June 12.

Previous Closing Rate ...	14.03
To-day's Opening Rate ...	13.98
Difference ...	—5
To-day's Closing Rate ...	13.95
Difference ...	—8
Expectation Broach J./A. Rs.	240
" " A./M. Rs.	250-8-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, June 12.

Previous Closing Rate ...	7.44
To-day's Opening Rate ...	7.36
Difference ...	—8
To-day's Closing Rate ...	7.31
Difference ...	—13

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 12.

Silver Ready ...	16	3	0
Lower ...	0	4	0
Silver Forward ...	16	0	0
Lower ...	0	4	0

Tone of Market:—China and India sold.

OFFICIAL "TRUTH" ABOUT DHARASANA.

—:o:—

Attempted Reply To Liberal Leaders.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

For some time past considerable prominence has been given in the Press to alleged atrocities at Dharasana.

Messrs. Devadhar, Tyabji an Natarajan, say that they "went round the Congress hospitals at Untadi and Bulsar and discovered that the proportion of wounded and injured was comparatively large though deaths and serious cases were few." That statement does not take us very far; it suffers from a certain vagueness as to what is meant by the proportion of the casualties but it admits that the number of serious cases was few—little evidence of the atrocities was therefore obtainable at the hospitals.

So much they saw but the account then goes on to say "one of the complaints repeatedly heard was that after being arrested the volunteers were not led but were beaten with lathi blows and lathis were poked into their ribs." This would not appear to indicate that such deeds were actually witnessed nor would it appear to substantiate the foul atrocities attributed to the police. The report then goes on to say that "it appeared" that the volunteers were allowed to do this, then ordered to do that and then on their refusal belaboured with lathis and chased by galloping sowars and so on.

WHAT WAS THE DAMAGE?

The authors say that they saw that "after the Satyagrahis were driven out of the salt boundary mounted European sowars rode at full gallop with lathis in their hands beating indiscriminately everybody they saw anywhere between the spot where the Satyagrahis had reached for the raid and the village itself. They actually galloped at full speed through the streets of the village scattering men, women and children and terrorising them. The villagers ran into the lanes and closed themselves in the houses. But if by accident they were unable to escape they were beaten with lathis."

What, however, was the sum total of the damage done by this dreadful charge? In the words of the report "one man received serious injuries by the galloping of a horse. Another man received lathi blows and his Gandhi cap was forcibly snatched away." If such a charge as described above had been actually carried out, surely its effects would have been more visible and more serious.

Mr. Amritlal Thakkar did say that he was informed that "the Commissioner, Mr. Garrett, has added, a new force, viz., trampling of Satyagrahis under horses' hoofs ridden by European sergeants and officers" and that he saw several wounded in hospital trampled under horses' feet and Mr. Waman Muccadam also said that "he was told" that horses were run over the volunteers' bodies.

FEW CASUALTIES.

It is now but fair to examine the reports of the Commissioner, Northern Division, and of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range both of whom were present throughout and is in a position to give an accurate account of what they actually saw happen.

These reports state that on May 31 last there were three raids on the salt works. One of these was dispersed by the employment of a corporal and four mounted signallers belonging to the wireless section station at Dungri. This "troop" had come to Dharasana to exercise their horses and to satisfy a natural curiosity to see the salt works which were the scene of so much trouble.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police suggested to the corporal that he might take his men right round the maidan in order to see whether the volunteers would thus be dissuaded from attacking.

This was done and the horses halted at the Sar Karkun's quarters for a rest before returning to Dungri. A party of volunteers was then seen advancing on the Kasa Zilla and the corporal and his four men went to cut them off. Some half a dozen of the attackers got into the salt pans where they were easily caught, but the remainder on seeing the horses turned tail and fled with the horses running after them.

NO CASUALTIES

The whole affair was over in a few minutes and no casualties whatsoever resulted as the mounted men did not get into contact with the volunteers nor had they sticks or other weapons in their hands. An attack on the Bungalow Zilla materialised soon afterwards; the raiders were stopped by the police and sat down on the ground. They had to be forcibly moved back. Half an hour later a third attack developed and the volunteers again squatted when held up by the police.

By this time the mounted signallers were "en route" for Dungri but they came up again and at the sight of them, the majority of the raiders got up and ran off, the remainder being removed by the police.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police reports that in all these attacks there were no serious casualties but an abundance of feigning and shamming. The Commissioner, Northern Division, says that the tactics of the volunteers were to lie down when met by the police in the prohibited area. When ordered to go, most of them responded but some had to be carried off and dumped outside.

Those who obeyed orders escaped scot-free, the obstinate ones received a moderate amount of lathi beating. Here it must be remembered that these volunteers were in an area in which gatherings had been forbidden under the law and that the police were therefore fully justified in using force to disperse them.

June 1 was the occasion for two more raids made in each case by batches about 50 strong. They were met and warned by the police, with the result that some of the volunteers fell out and removed themselves, the remainder being dispersed by force.

June 3 had been expected to be the occasion of a large demonstration. It was not, but three minor raids were made. The first made by a batch of about 80, was led by Mr. Waman Muccadam. It was halted by the police, warned that it was an unlawful assembly and plainly told that if it did not go away it would be dispersed.

The head of the column wheeled about and led the way back to the village. Mr. Muccadam was detained, given a talking to and allowed to go. He wended his way back to Untadi but not before he had denied leadership of the batch and agreed to catch the noon train for Godhra. The two remaining batches were dealt with in much the same way but some force had to be used to disperse the more obstinate of their members. This was the day on which Messrs. Tyabji, Thakar and others were present to watch the atrocities. The obvious futility of the raids appeared to have so depressing an effect that the next day witnessed a wholesale exodus of volunteers for Bulsar.

CANES USED.

The Communique proceeds:—

During all these raids in which all dispersals have been witnessed by such responsible officers as the Commissioner downwards, the officers present and Head constables carried light canes instead of the more cumbersome lathis. These canes proved very effective and as whenever it became necessary to employ force, their use was restricted to the minimum and as far as possible to the beating of the volunteers on the legs and buttocks, caused very little damage.

On June 4, a party consisting of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Northern Range, the acting District Magistrate of Surat, and others, paid a visit to Bulsar in order to inspect the hospitals there.

In not a single case was it suggested to the visitors that horses' hoofs were responsible for the injuries.

By the time the party was ready to inspect the second hospital, which from its size could not have accommodated more than 50 patients, a shouting hostile crowd had gathered and in consequence the second hospital was not visited. It would appear that a visit of inspection from Government officers was not exactly welcome.

On the same day the hospital at Untadi was found to contain one patient. Mr. Waman Muccadum was said to be lying injured in the second hospital at Bulsar but the officers in charge at Dharasana are posive that he sustained no injuries whatsoever.

RED CROSS CORPS

One feature of the raids, however, calls for more serious comment and that is the decidedly unorthodox use made of the Red Cross. It had been noticed during the later raids that the number of Red Cross workers was out of all proportion to the number of attackers: in one case there were 25 Red Cross attendants to 50 raiders, in another 75 such non-combatants to 125 active participants, and in consequence careful watch was kept on their activities. Red Cross helpers were seen discarding their Red Cross badges when they had achieved a position near the salt works, some of them were recognised as men who had been raiders on previous days, and it would appear that the Red Cross has been regarded and used as a rest corps.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT ALIGARH.

—:o:—

ALIGARH, June 9.

A condolence meeting was held in the Starchy Hall this morning with Maulana S. Tofail Ahamed M. L.C., in the chair, which was attended by the members of the Court, the teaching and administrative staff, and the old boys of the Aligarh University, when resolutions were passed, expressing profound sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. E. A. Horne, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University, and pplacing on record their appreciation of the services the deceased had rendered, and expressing sympathy with the widow of the deceased, and other members of the bereaved family.—Free Press.

"BRIDE OF THE GODS".

—:o:—

Ancient Pageantry.

(BY Our Special Representative.)

The story of the "Devadasi"—"Bride of the Gods"—depicted in the screen version produced by the Orient Pictures, Corporation Ltd., is simple and effective. It is meant to expose the mal-practises of associated with the custom which sanctions the employment of young dancing girls for the temple rituals, particularly, of the South. The film has, at the moment, a special interest in view of the fact that public interest and sympathy has been aroused by the proposed discussion of the Devdast Bill in the Legislative Assembly. Apart from its topical interest, the film is distinguished by a thoughtful and discriminate use of the historic settings of the once glorious Hindu Empire of Vijayanayagar. Such thought and careful handling of historic material is, certainly, a rare phenomenon. Not that attempts have not been hitherto made to give a flavour of "picturesque" antiquity to the familiar romantic versions. A palace, a garden, a terrace, a minaret thrown at random and shown at all unattractive and inconceivable angels have "featured" many films. The ancient monuments utilised in the "Devadasi" is, very fortunately, almost entirely free from these common defects. And, its intelligent discrimination in the employment historic regions of "Hampi" near Bettary, the ancient metropolis of the Vijayanagar Empire has given it an artistic unity which is, again, conspicuous by its absence in the majority of the films which endeavour to render the "authentic atmosphere" of ancient monuments. No one of the many settings is discordantly or violently "picturesque." They have been planned with effective charm and simplicity. It could not be otherwise. For, the Orient Pictures Corporation has, obviously, benefitted by the services of Rev. Heras, who is now recognised as an authority on the history of the 16th century Vijayanagar—a place and period which the films interprets. The Orient Pictures Corporation is one of the very few of the Indian companies that have ventured, and rightly so, to call to their assistance a scholar and historian of repute. The practice of employing experts for the various branches of the cinema industry may be new to Indian producers but deserves to be widely accepted, if the industry is to survive international competition. If Rev. Heras is responsible for the historic accuracy of the settings Mr. Naval Gandhi, certainly, deserves credit for preserving their artistic unity. It is true that there have been noticeable incongruities in the costumes And, it is also true that the dance shown on the film leaves quite an appreciable scope for improvement. But the natural restraint exercised by Miss Zubeida in her character as "Devdasi" should be more than compensation for the defects. The high-priest is, obviously, a villain. And, his assistant cleverly supports him although he, seems to be at times, over emphatic and unnecessarily vehement.

The camera has registered the pictures cleary and with a high and uniform level of efficiency. Particularly remarkable are the interiors usually dimly lighted of palaces and temples. They would have been well nigh impossible without the skilled management of the artificial light which aided the camera.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The three British parties of the Indian Statutory Commission has issued an unanimous report on Indian affairs, but for India they have been. This is in itself a good example to be followed by the people of India, who must leave aside for the present the questions of minorities, majorities, etc., etc., and be one in achieving the desired goal "Substance of Independence."—Yours, etc.,

J. V. NAGARSETH.

Bombay, June 12.

SAKLALVALA FUND.

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a sad fact that various appeals for 'Saklatwala Election Fund' have not received a hearty support from the public I wonder why the Parsis are lagging behind.

Will merchants, students, and leading citizens, contribute whatever they can, remembering how valuable his presence in the Parliament would be to us? During Mr. Saklatwala's visit to India, he had thousands of admirers,—where are they now?

Vande Matrum!—Yours, etc.,

NARIMAN BOMAN SHAH.

Colaba, Bombay, June 12.

Murders At Hyderabad (Sind.)

—:o:—

HYDERABAD (SIND), June 11.

Apropos the murder of Sufi Kalandarbux, further report shows that two men of the deceased were also murdered. Six persons have been arrested.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, June 12.

The Arabian Sea monsoon is reviving on West Coast, south of Bombay and widespread rain has fallen there. The Bay monsoon has been weak in Lower Burma but strong in Upper Burma and Assam and active in Bengal. Thunderstorms have caused rain in the central parts of the country and Gujarat. Scattered duststorms are also reported from East Punjab and Rajputana. Nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Assam Orissa, West Central Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, West Central Provinces and East Rajputana while a few falls have occurred in East Central Provinces Gujarat and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair half an inch; Mandalay three; Maymyo one and a half; Victoria Point, Tavoy and Dhamo one; Myitkyina three-quarters; Amherst, Diamond Island Kyaukpyu and Akyab a half; Gwa, and Monywa a quarter; Silchar four; Cherrapunji and Mymensingh three; Gauhati two; Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Dhubri and Shillong one and a half; Chittagong, Saugor Islam and Darjeeling nine Sibsagar three-quarters; Cox's Bazar, and Jalpaiguri a half; Narayanganj and Cuttack a quarter; Seoni two; Nagpur, Indore and Bhopal a half; Badin and Jhairapatan two; Udaipur three-quarters; Mount Abu and Rajkot a half; Kotah a quarter; Karwar, Calecut and Mangalore one; Bombay and Cochin a half and Marmagao and Trivandrum a quarter.

Forecast:—Increase in Lower Burma and on West Coast South of Bombay. Extension of thunderstorm rain in East Rajputana, Gujarat and North Bombay Deccan.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

Tuesday, June 10.

	Since 1st June 1930 to date.	Departure from normal.
Calcutta	2.1	—0.7
Cuttack	0	—2.0
Ranchi	1.2	—0.5
Patna	0.3	—0.3
Benares	0	—0.1
Allahabad	0.2	—0.1
Cawnpore	0.2	—0.3
Lucknow	0.2	—0.2
Jhansi	0	—0.2
Agra	0	—0.2
Mainpuri	0	0
Dehra Dun	0	—1.0
Delhi	0.2	—0.1
Ambala	0	—0.1
Lahore	0.2	pl.0.1
Rawalpindi	0	—0.3
Srinagar	0.3	pl.0.5
Peshawar	0.1	— 0
Quetta	0	0
Hyderabad	0	—0.1
Karachi	0	—0.1
Jaipur	0.3	pl.0.4
Ajmer	0.3	pl.0.2
Deesa	0.6	pl.0.4
Rajkot	1.2	pl.0.9
Ahmedabad	0.7	pl.0.5
Bhopal	0.3	— 0
Akola	0.6	—0.8
Jubbulpore	0	—0.3
Nagpur	0	—2.1
Bombay	0.4	—3.5
Ahmednagar	0.9	—1.5
Poona	0.3	—1.4
Sholapur	0.1	—2.0
Bijapur	0.7	—0.9
Hyderabad (Dn.)	2.1	pl.0.5
Bangalore	0.1	—1.5
Mysore	0	—1.4
Calicut	4.5	—7.9
Madras	0	—0.7
Maymyo	5.4	pl.0.9
Darjiling	2.9	—1.5
Simla	0.1	—1.1
Pachmarhi	0.6	—0.4
Colombo	4.3	pl.0.8

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL ON WEDNESDAY.

	Rainfall at Coloba Point	Fort	J. J. Hospital
Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of date 12-6-30	0.38	0.20	0.10
Total since 1st June to date	0.82	1.42	1.03
Total for the corresponding period of 1928	9.06	10.92	8.14
Total for the corresponding period of 1929	14.29	14.45	10.89

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 12-6-1930.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degrees F.) at 8 a. m. 29.783 inches (.114 above normal.)

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .031.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 83.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 79.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.1 degrees (1.8 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees (0.2 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a. m. 85 per cent.

Broach Expecctations J./A. Rs. 240.
A./M. Rs. 251.

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After a long spell of Lethargy we Indians have just realized that Swadeshi eventually means Swaraj, so it is the duty of true Indians to boycott unclean Foreign Soaps made from fats of animals etc.. and to use instead real .Swadeshi articles.

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THIRD SELF-RESPECT CONFERENCE AT TINNEVELLY

—:o:—

Hindu Law To Be Changed In Favour Of Sudras.

TINNEVELLY, June 8.

The third Self-Respect Conference was held yesterday at the Shunmukha Vilas Theatre, Tinnevelly. Rao Saheb K. S. Karpagavinayakam Pillay, retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, opened the Conference.

Mr. K. C. Sankara Nayar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegatees, said that the self-respect movement aimed at the reforming society, temples and mutts and purging them of all their evils. The Hindu law, he said, was based on old codes, wherein the Dwijas,... were placed higher than the Sudras and he wanted that the law should be changed to avoid the obnoxious names of Sudra and the consequent disadvantages.—Free Press tions.

Borsad Merchants Boycott Foreign Cloth.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, June 11.

The following resolutions have been passed by the cloth merchants here:—

This meeting of the cloth merchants of Borsad views with grave concern the serious situation that has arisen in the country due to the campaign of "Purna Swaraj" and resolves as follows to record its strong protest for the Ordinances of the Viceroy penalising picketing of foreign cloth shops:—

(1) We shall not buy any foreign cloth till next Divali. (2) We shall buy only the cloth of those Swadeshi mills that will be recommended by the All-India Charkha Sangh. (3) We shall not sell any foreign cloth for one month from 11-3-30 to 10-7-30. (4) Those cloth merchants who break the above rules will be fined Rs. 51. Any sum that shall be thus realised shall be handed over to the Satyagraha Camp, Borsad, as present. (5) That a Committee consisting of seven members of the Cloth Merchants' Association be appointed to give effect to the above resolutions.

BRITISH AND GERMAN QUOTAS OF REPARATION LOAN.

—:o:—

12 Million Sterling & 36 Million Marks, Respectively.

LONDON, June 11.

Subscriptions are being invited for the British portion (twelve million sterling) of the Reparation Loan. The German share of the loan is 36 million marks. Bonds are being issued at ninety bearing five and a half per cent.—Reuter.

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PANDIT JAGANNATH REFUSES TO FURNISH SECURITY.

—:o:—

Gets 1 Year's Imprisonment.

JULLUNDER, June 10.

The cases against Pandit Jagannath, President of the Phillaur Congress Committee, and Pt. Mulraj Sharma, came up for hearing yesterday before the Additional Magistrate, in the jail premises.

Pandit Jagannath took no part in the proceedings of the case. After the prosecution witnesses were examined, he was asked by the Court to furnish a security of Rs. 1,500, for one year. On his refusal, the Court sent him to jail for one year.

The case against Pandit Mulraj, Managing Editor of the "Doab" was next taken up. The prosecution witnesses deposed that the accused delivered a speech at Kartarpur, persuading the people to wear Khaddar. The case was adjourned to the 12th instant.—Free Press.

Disastrous Fire In Cocanada Village.

MADRAS, June 11.

A Cocanada correspondent reports the outbreak of a disastrous fire in a village, 35 miles from Cocanada, destroying about 600 houses, belonging to the poorer classes, besides a large quantity of grain.—A. P.

SOLOMON SLOW.

—:o:—

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Solomon Slow left office in the evening at 6 sharp with a sigh of relief and walked slowly via the "Flora Fountain". At Dhobi Talao he stopped at Wellington and was just thinking of butting in, when his attention was drawn to the picture-board of "Hell Heroes". Solomon continued his walk slowly towards Girgaum and came to the Majestic where he was greeted by the "Lanka". Poor Solomon was reminded of Rawan who lost his Lanka by his own misdeeds and persecution of the poor. Poor Solomon again hesitated.....! Continuing his walk, Slow finally came to the Royal Opera House. Here he got something that was already ringing in his ears! "Carry on", "Carry on"—Is the duty of the day, he said.

Navjivan Bharat Sabha President Sentenced Under Section 108.

—:o:—

JULLUNDER, June 10.

Comrade Hari Ram Chopra, President of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Nakodar, was sentenced to one year simple imprisonment under Section 108 Cr.P.C. He was placed in C Class.

At a public meeting at Hakodar, a resolution was passed congratulating him and protesting against the decision of the Magistrate in placing him in C Class.

NO VICTIMISING OF LAWYERS.

—:o:—

Ahmedabad Bar's Protest.

AHMEDABAD, June 11.

An urgent meeting of the members of the local Bar was held last evening to consider what reply the Pleaders and Advocates who have received D. O. letters from the various Sub-Judges should give. The meeting was fully representative. Prominent among those present were Mr. Mulchand Shah, Advocate and President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, Mr. Bhaskar Rao, Advocate and Secretary of the Local Bar Association and Mr. Jivanlal Desai, Bar.-at-Law. It was presided over by Mr. Hosangji Burjorji, one of the senior most advocates of this place.

The matter was fully discussed and the following resolution was passed, only one member dissenting:—

"This meeting reiterates that there was a resolution of the Ahmedabad Bar to suspend Court work by pleaders, Advocates and Barristers on the 14th and 15th April, 1930, as a mark of respect to Pandit Jawaherlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress on his arrest. And that as a result of the resolution quoted above such pleaders, Advocates and Barristers as had Court work on the said two days did not attend to it.

"That this meeting puts on record its assurance that the whole of the Ahmedabad Bar is with those members who have received such letters and resolves to give its full support and co-operation to the said members in vindication of their rights in case any steps are taken against any of them."—Free Press.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt: July|Aug. sellers 39|10-1|2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt: Sept.|Dec. sellers 37|10-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 11.

Coffee Fair Rio, No. 7 Quality Spot: 9-1|16.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, June 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1|2 lb Cargoes:—June|July sellers 39|-.

Barletta Russo, per 62-1|2 lb Cargoes: June|July sellers 38|-.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels, June|July sellers 41|6.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels: June|July sellers 39|-.

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES RECOVER ON SHORT COVERING.

Absence Of Fresh Buying.

Bombay, June 12.

The share market closed early to-day on account of "Sholapur Day". In the small session, mill shares opened lower than yesterday and some nervous long liquidation caused a further fall in the values of mill shares. Later on there was some recovery on short covering. There is marked absence of fresh buying and the general sentiment is inclined in favour of a further decline. To-day's steadiness is nothing beyond natural recovery and discouraging textile demand reports will in all probability encourage short sales on strong markets. Tata Hydros were steady. Tata Steel shares ruled steady with a small business.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 12.

Bombay Dyeing 785, 80, 86, 77, 85 81.
Century 297, 95, 301, 295.
Colaba 125-10.
Crescent 101, 100.
Fazul 477, 80, 77, 80, 77.
Indore 367, 65, 70.
Madhowji 45.
Nagpur 457, 62, 60.
New Great 206, 7, 2, 5.
Pearl 261, 65, 60, 65, 62.
Simplex 92, 90, 92, 91.
Swadeshi 362, 65.
Burma 660, 61, 60.
Hydro 1168, 66, 71, 70.
Tram 131-14.
Deff. 285, 87, 86-14.
Ord. 51-4, 50-12, 51, 4, 50-10.
Bundi 16-12, N.
Indian 240.
Katni Ord. 176.
Alcock 231.

BOMBAY MARKET CLOSED.

Bombay, June 12.

To-day being "Sholapur Day" Cotton, Bullion, Linseed and Wheat markets remained closed.

WHEAT & LINSEED NEWS.

Bombay, June 12.

Wheat cables received from Liverpool state that Winter Bureau Report is 532 million bushels. This estimate is lower than private estimates and appears to be bullish. Canadian official report lays stress on the need of rain.

A cable received from London states that the market affected adversely by cheapness Indian wheat and Wall Street weakness. Good demand Indian wheat. Fundamental situation strong as Canadian crop conditions suggested to be very poor at 72 per cent. against 87 per cent. last month. Private reports suggest large decreases Spring acreage in America, Canada and Argentine in favour Linseed. Favour purchases."

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

"Buenos Ayres export demand disappointing. Weather favourable; possibility increase acreage due to good prices compared with wheat."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

July close at s. 8|0 1|2d. —1|2d.
Oct. close at s. 8|1 1|8d. —3|8d.
Dec. close at s. 8|2 5|8d. —5|8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

July per bushel Dol. 1 04-3|8 —1-7|8.
Sept. per bushel Dol. 1.07-5|8 —1-5|8.
Dec. per bushel Dol. 1.12-1|8 —1-5|8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

July 19.57 up 11
Aug. 19.70 up 10

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Latest prices:—

Millar's Timber and Trading Co., Ord. £0-5-7 1|2.

London Tin Corporation, Ord. £1-0-6.

Turner and Newall £3-6-3.

Associated Electrical Industries, Ord. £1-5-0.

Attock Oil £1-5-0.

Associated Portland Cement £1-5-0.

Underground Electric Railways £1-2-9.

Electric Supply Corpn. £2-6-3.

Snia Viscosa £0-11-6.

Beira Railways £1-0-6.

County of London Electric Supply, Ord. £2-6-6.

Marconi International Marine £1-16-3.

Callendar's Cable and Constn. Co., Ord. £3-12-3.

General Elec., Ord. £2-7-3.

London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-15-0.

L. and N. E. Ry. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. £49-15-0.

International Rys. of C. America, Ord. Dols. 27.

Malayalam Plantations £1-0-0.

British Burma Petroleum £0-5-6.

Soudan Plantations Syndicate £2-11-3.

British S. Africa (Chartered) £1-15-0.

Pahang Consolidated, Ord. £0-7-6.

African Associates Trust £0-2-6.

Market weakening tendency.

Stock of rubber in the U. K. 102,936 tons

Increase on week 212 tons.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 6-3|16.

INDIAN COTTON SITUATION

Effect Of Dear Money.

Bombay, June 12.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. states that forward market opened for trading in new Broach April May at Rs. 254|4 and advanced to Rs. 256 but closed at Rs. 253|4. Bazar Operators were moderate buyers whilst Japanese Houses sold. In old crop contracts, no business was possible owing to Mahajan not fixing minimum prices and allowing their prices to be Rs. 6 lower than the minimum prices fixed by the East India Cotton Association. There are rumours that July Broach delivery date will be postponed till July 15th and should this be confirmed by the East India Association, it would give relief to the holders of old contracts to gradually liquidate which under present circumstances is impossible. Despite cheaper prices and brighter prospects for the Indian mill industries, it is said the high Bank rate is restricting the local spinners in largely accumulating their future requirements.

READY COTTON SALES.

110	P. Crystal	Upland	261
64	Do.	Arvi	199
74	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Pandurna	19(
100	Kotak & Co.	Shegaon	193-1|2
175	Tata Mill	Ujjain	21:
216	Volkart Bros.	Aurangabad	195
100	Do.	Sailu	187
54	Do.	Hingoli	195
150	Do.	Nandura	19
110	Ebrahim Tulshidas	Ujjain	21'
56	Volkart Bros.	Parbhani	20(

U. S. A. TRADE RETURNS

Huge Decline In Export.

The Returns of the Department of Commerce show that the export trade of the United States in April declined by one hundred million Dollars as compared with April 1929.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 11.

Silver: Market is quiet.
Spot ..... 16-1|16
Forward ..... 16-1|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 11.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|5|0-3|8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 11.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2-3|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-9|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 2-5|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 11.

T.T.	London on Berlin	20.36-1|8
T.T.	London on Amsterdam	12.08-3|8
T.T.	London on Brussels	34.82
T.T.	London on Madrid	40.71
T.T.	London on Milan	92.76
T.T.	London on Berne	25.06
T.T.	London on Paris	123.74
T.T.	Londoon on Prague	163.80

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton: June|July nominal £6-7-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton: June|July sellers £14-10-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton: June|July sellers £14-17 6.

LINSEED.

London, June 11.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton: June|July sellers £18-5-0.
Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton: June|July sellers £18-5-0.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton: June|July sellers £17-5-0.
Linseed, Bombay ton: June|July sellers £18-17-6.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Prices Decline On Favourable Weather.

GENERAL FEELING BEARISH

Bombay, June 12.

NEW YORK OCTOBER 14.03—.13
NEW ORLEANS OCT 13.78—.14
LIVERPOOL OCTOBER 7.44 pl.03

The New York Cotton futures market advanced 15 points during the early part of the day on higher Liverpool advices but reacted 28 points from the highest level on weakness of Wall Street and favourable weather reports. The Liverpool Cotton market ruled steady with a small turnover of business and Spot Cotton sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

The weekly weather report issued yesterday by the U. S. Agricultural Department states that temperatures generally have been too low in the Southern States for the growth of cotton except in some of the South-Eastern districts, where conditions have mostly been favourable for cultivation and chopping. In Texas the progress of the crop generally has been poor. As it is this reading is not favourable and although the market refuses to give any attention, we believe the continuance of the present condition will eventually result in low yield. June is always considered a favourable month for the growth of plants and although so far there is no deterioration, we believe cotton plants are not flourishing. Texas is a most important district and the present condition is said to be poor. In July and August as a rule the crop deteriorates and when June is showing poor condition for Texas, we cannot think what will happen to Texas crop in summer months. Apparently the crop seems progressing favourably but we doubt whether it will stand usual deterioration whenever it occurs.

The general sentiment continues bearish. Unfavourable trade conditions in China and India are having material effect on the demand of textile goods. Severe decline in silver has disturbed the technical situation and unless stable conditions are restored, there is no likelyhood of any demand for cotton goods from China. There is nothing in the situation to cause any advance in prices at the moment except definite programme of the Federal Farm Board. This Board is reported to have caused considerable adverse effect on the textile industry and artificial high level of cotton prices is making business impossible. Thus there is utter absence of any bullish enthusiasm and prices are declining under tired long liquidation.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October highest 14.31 (11-48 a.m.) lowest 14.03 (at the close).

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegram from their New York friends, dated 11th June 1930:—

"Favourable weather unfavourable textile, and general condition continue but condition and general feeling so universally bearish any change likely cause sharp rally when advise selling."

Hemelryk:—"Weaker Stock Market New York."

Hentz:—"Government weather report none too favourable, low temperatures throughout retarding crop, market uncertain, short interest is large but trade discouraging, immediate course of market depends on weather."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 11.

July	15.00	—.10
October	14.03	—.13
December	14.13	—.11
January	14.15	—.10
Middling Spot	15.10	—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 11.

July	14.69	—.13
October	13.78	—.14
Middling Spot	14.28	—.14

NEW YORK.

New York, June 11.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	15.14
October	14.18
October (New Contract)	13.91

New York, 11.45 a.m.:—

July	15.17
October	14.17
October, (New Contract)	13.98

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, June 11.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 5,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent Nil.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 11.

Demand Bills 485.50

LONDON METALS.

London, June 11.

	£
Copper Braziers	74
Yellow Metal	58
Spelter Hard Indian brands	15-1|2
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	11-7|8
Tin English Ingots	136-3|4

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, June 12.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B. C Rate D D 1/5 3/4

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June-Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 July/Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 June.
Banks buying 3 Months 1-5 15/16 July-August.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Bank's Buying T T 277 1/2

PARIS.—
Bank's Selling D D 916
Bank's Buying D D 926
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 109-1/4.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8.

CROSS RATE.—
New York-London 4.85 11/16 11th inst.
Shanghai-London 1/6 11/16 12th inst.
Japan-London 2/0 3/8 11th inst.
London-Paris 123.75 11th inst.
London-Belgium 34.815 11th inst.
London-Switzerland 25.04 11th inst.
London-Italy 92.75 11th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 10th inst. £4:4:11 1/2, 11th inst. £4:5:0 3/8.

Silver London Ready 10th inst. 7/8, 11th inst. 16 1/4.

Silver New York Ready 10th inst. 36 13/16 11th inst. 35 5/8.

London Discounts 3 Mos 10th inst. 2 3/16 p.c., 11th inst. 2 9/32 p.c.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 10th inst. 2 9/16 p.c. 11th inst. 2 5/8 p.c.

Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent
Bank of England rate 3 per cent

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 4 per cent
12 mos 4 per cent

Tone: Easy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11.

	Opening.	Closing.
June		7.62 plus .06
July	7.55	7.59 plus .06
August		7.52 plus .05
September		7.48 plus .04
October	7.44	7.44 plus .03
November		7.42 plus .03
December		7.43 plus .03
January	7.45	7.45 plus .03
February		7.47 plus .03
March	7.50	7.50 plus .03
April		7.51 plus .03
May	7.56	7.53 plus .02
June		7.54 plus .02
Middling Spot		8.04 —.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 11.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 Bales.
Sales of Last Indian Cotton 100 Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.20	—.10
Scinde, Fine	4.45	—.10
Scinde, Superfine	4.70	—.10
Bengal, Good	3.95	—.10
Bengal Fully Good	4.20	—.10
Bengal, Fine	4.45	—.10
Oomra, Good	4.40	—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	4.70	—.10
Oomra, Fine	5.00	—.10
Broach, Fully Good	5.40	—.10
Broach Fine	5.65	—.10
Broach Superfine	5.90	—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11.

July	11.92	—.04
November	11.82	—.03
December	11.80	—.04
January	11.92	—.03
March	12.02	—.03
May	12.12	—.03
Sakells, F.G.F. Spot	12.95	—

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 11.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £16-3/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register) £107-1/2.
National Bank of India £44.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £89.
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent £77.3/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £101-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £46.
Indian Stock, 3 per cent Sterling Loan £52.
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £61.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent £53-3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £102.3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1/4.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, June 11.

Java Sugar Fine, White Dutch Standard No. 25:
C and F Calcutta:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 8/7-1|2.
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 8/7-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 8/3-1|2.
C and F Karachi:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 8/3-1|2.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1930.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

AHMEDABAD, June 10.

Shivaji Dhulaji, a Policeman of Bulsar, has resigned as a protest against the outrages at Dharasana. In the course of his letter he writes: "My heart was burning at the sight of the wounded Satyagrahis at Dharasana, my conscience tells me that it is my duty to throw off the Government service.—Free Press.

VIRAMGAM SALT SATYAGRAHIS ASSAULTED.

—:o:—

Two Women Seriously Injured.

AHMEDABAD, June 11.

300 men and women of Viramgam were marching in a procession on their way to Shahpur, for collecting salt when they were assaulted near Inspector Khan's bungalow. Two women received serious injuries, one of whom received wound on the head which is half an inch deep.—Free Press.

MOVABLE PROPERTY ATTACHED.

—:o:—

Sequel To Refusal To Pay Fine.

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The police to-day attached movable property of Pratap Chandra Guha Roy, Editor of "Nayak" a vernacular weekly on his refusal to pay a fine of Rs. 300 imposed on him along with a sentence of one years rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition.

Picketing of theatres and cinemas in Calcutta has ceased since Sunday.—A. P.

EX-M. L. A. ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

—:o:—

Sequel To Jail Superintendent's Action ?

HAZARIBAGH, June 7.

Great sensation prevails in the town at the alarming news from Hazaribagh Central Jail, regarding Babu Ram Narain Singh, ex-M.L.A. now undergoing imprisonment under Section 108. It is alleged, that his demand for fruits, on the ground that he could not digest other food due to heat, was rejected. Subsequently, one day there was some exchange of hot words between him and the Superintendent Major Bourke, as a result of which he is reported to have been removed to a cell and handcuffed. It is stated he has been given gunny clothing. He has further been prescribed penal diet, although he was a prisoner in Class A. Mr. Singh is reported to be on hunger-strike from the 1st instant.—Free Press.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

ONCOLE, June 11.

A batch of ten lady volunteers and 25 male volunteers arrived here. The police arrested all the lady volunteers and took them away in a bus. The male volunteers paraded the streets of the town and, it is learnt, they were also arrested. The arrested ladies were, it is reported, released at Chilakaloorpet, a few miles from here.

Twelve persons who were arrested in connection with the hoisting of the national flag at Karavadi are sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from three to nine months.

The police confiscated all the articles of the volunteers at the Satyagrahasram at Devarampadu.—Free Press.

10 MONTHS FOR SELLING TAKLIS.

—:o:—

MASULIPATAM, June 11.

Suryaprakasa Rao, Lakshim Narasimha Rao and Punnayya were sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment each for selling Taklis and disobeying Section 144, I. P. C.

Sirvaamakrishna Sastry was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Two other volunteers were given six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press.

TWO YEARS FOR PICKETING.

TADEPALLIGUDEM, June 11.

Eight volunteers were arrested and tried in batches. Two were sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment, and three others to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10 each or in default to one week more for picketing foreign cloth shops. The leader of the batch was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default to six months' imprisonment more. Two there were ordered to be detained in Borstal school for two years.—Free Press.

SIX WEEKS FOR ENTERTAINING VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

TIRUVALUR, June 11.

Dr. Naganatha Iyer was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for harbouring Satyagrahis on their way to Vedaranyam.

In his statement to the Court, he said that the batch including his friends and he was only coming Swadharma, in assisting them. At the close of the proceedings, his bullock cart was attached and the fine realised. He was then taken in a procession.—Free Press.

INSULT TO NATIONAL FLAG.

MASULIPATAM, June 11.

A Committee of three lawyers is appointed to enquire into the recent alleged police excesses in regard to pulling down of national flags, chasing people with lathis in Gudlavallaru. It is understood that notices have been served on behalf of the persons assaulted on the Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Circle Inspector, claiming Rs. 3,000 as damages in connection with the police excesses in Angalur, Gudlavallaru and other villages.—Free Press.

MADRAS PICKETERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

MADRAS, June 12.

Two batches of volunteers, six in one batch and three in the other, marched from Udayavanam last evening and passed through Dodwin Street carrying placards with the mottoes, "Boycott Foreign Cloth" and "Wear Khaddar". One batch selected a few shops and picketed them. The police came on the scene and arrested them.

The second batch paraded China Bazar. They were also arrested. Free Press.

POLICE SNATCH AWAY BOOKS.

—:o:—

COIMBATORE, June 12.

Civil Disobedience was inaugurated yesterday by reading proscribed literature. Mr. Baliji Rao, Advocate, read passages from "India in Bondage". The police arrived at the place of the meeting and snatched away the books. The civil resisters were taken in a procession.

Reading proscribed literature will continue from day to day.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA CAMP OCCUPIED BY POLICE.

—:o:—

COCANADA, June 12.

The police raided the Satyagraha Camp dispersing the volunteers with lathis. In the course of the dispersal two volunteers fell down unconscious. The camp is now in the possession of the police.

"Dictator" Satyanarayan with a batch of volunteers visited Chollangi to disobey Section 144. The police made a lathi charge. Three volunteers including the dictator were taken to hospital.

45 volunteers arrested by the police were left at Mattapalem, seven miles from Cocanada.—Free Press.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY DISPUTE.

—:o:—

A General Return to Work?

LONDON, June 11.

Four Trade Unions engaged in the raw wool section of the wool textile industry have now officially advised their members to accept the Macmillan wage reduction, and almost a general return to work on the employers' terms is expected forthwith.—Reuter's Special.

STUDENTS NOT TO DABBLE IN POLITICS

—:o:—

Guardians Asked To Give Assurance.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S FLAT.

SILCHAR, June 7.

The guardians of the local pupils were greatly agitated by the circular issued by the Director of Public Instruction, requiring the former to to give a written undertaking to the effect that their wards will not take part in any political activities or demonstrations.

To consider the situation arising out of the circular, a crowded meeting, under the presidency of Khan Saheb Rashidali Lashkar, Pleader, ex-M.L.C. was held here, last night in the Theatre Hall. After some discussion, resolutions were passed expressing the anxious desire of the guardians that the school discipline should be maintained and students should not take any active part in politics, to the neglect of their studies, and requesting the Government to withdraw the circular forthwith and the guardians not to give the written undertaking till any satisfactory settlement is arrived at.

A committee has been formed with the president of the meeting as the chairman and Mr. Hemchandra Dutta, Advocate, as the Secretary, to deal with the matter.—Free Press.

ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE MEMBERS' WALK OUT

—:o:—

Sequel To Chairman's Ruling

SIMLA, June 11.

Two members of the Public Accounts Committee of the Punjab Council, namely, Chaudhri Afzal Haq and Lala Keshoram, walked out of a Committee meeting today. In a statement they explain that the ruling of the Chairman of the Committee, that supplementary grants voted by the Council were not open to criticism by the Committee, was such as struck at the root of the real function of the Committee.—A. P.

Prince Launches "Empress Of Britain.

LONDON, June 11.

The largest ship plying between any two ports of the Empire, "Empress of Britain," of 42,000 tons, and having an overall length of 758 feet was launched at Glasgow by the Prince of Wales for Canadian Pacific Railway. The ship has cost three million sterling.

"A RECORD TONNAGE."

The Prince of Wales in a speech at a luncheon after the launch, mentioned that the Canadian Pacific Railway during the last three years had built a record tonnage in the history of mercantile marine. They had spent about twenty million sterling on shipbuilding in Great Britain at a time when British shipyards needed every encouragement they could get.—Reuter.

Archbishop's Protest Against Malta Police.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 11.

Malta.—The Archbishop has strongly protested to the Governor against the action of police on the occasion of the popular demonstration. He says the police gave demonstrators every chance for creating disturbance, and invites an assurance that in future action of the police will be such as to inspire full confidence regardless of the interests of persons on whom the police depend and whom it may suit to stage an artificial situation in the country. The Archbishop also deeply regrets that the Governor has allowed the Government Gazette to be used to enable Lord Strickland to publish a series of libels against the church and the clergy.—Reuter.

OOTACAMUND, June 10.

A report in the "Madras Mail" says that Madras Presidency will be represented by five members at the Round Table Conference.—Free Press.

ELLORE, June 10.

Fourteen picketers of liquor shops were arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from three to nine months.—Free Press.

BATALA MEETING RAIDED.

—:o:—

Police Use Buttends Of Guns.

BATALA, June 10.

Police raided a public meeting held here yesterday under the auspices of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and beat the public with lathis and butt ends of gun. The beating continued for fifteen minutes. About 60 men received injuries which included Messrs. Insah Illahi, Trivedi ofo Hindustani Sevadal, Mulraj Tandon, Mazid and Ihsanul Haq Hamid.

The cases of two persons injured are said to be serious.

Under the auspices of the local Congress Committee, processions and meetings are almost daily being organised to popularise Khaddar. More than 90 per cent of the population of the town is seen clad in Khaddar. Cloth merchants are under pledge for the boycott of foreign cloth.

Under the auspices of the local Congress Committee picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops has been started at Batala and volunteers have been successful in persuading people to popularise Khaddar and give up drinking. The authorities are much perturbed at the picketing of liquor shops.—Free Press.

MADRAS PICKETERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Section 144 For Rajahmundry And Cocanada.

GUNTUR BARRISTER AND VAKILS SENTENCED.

MADRAS, June 11.

7 volunteers including Mr. Prakasam's son, were arrested this evening, while parading the Godown Street, with national flags, advocating the boycott of foreign cloth. 3 others were arrested in China Bazaar Road on a charge of defying Section 144 of the Cr. P. C.

SECTION 144 AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

It is reported that Section 144, prohibiting meetings, processions, etc., in connection with civil disobedience movement, has been promulgated at Rajahmundry and Cocanada.

SATYAGRAHIS JAILED.

A Guntur correspondent says that 17 Satyagrahis, including a barrister and 3 vakils, have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. 3 of them were also fined Rs. 500 or further 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

ENQUIRY INTO LABOUR CONDITIONS IN EAST.

Mr. Joshi Pleads For A Special Conference Of Asiatic Countries.

LONDON, June 11.

Geneva.—At the Labour Conference Mr. Joshi submitted a resolution in favour of convening a special conference of Asiatic countries, including representatives of organised employers and workers, for the purpose of considering and reporting to the general conference on matters affecting labour conditions in the East.—Reuter.

2000 PICKETERS IN RESERVE.

Peaceful Picketing In Bombay.

Two thousand volunteers have been kept in reserve by the "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for carrying on the double programme of picketing foreign cloth shops and liquor shops.

The campaign of picketing English and Indian foreign cloth shops in the Fort area was continued on Thursday. The only new feature of this campaign is that a posse of constables is kept ready nearby, although no occasion calling for their intervention, has yet arisen, owing to the peaceful and examplary conduct of the Congress pickets.

Arrangements for launching campaign of picketing liquor shops in Byculla, Parel and Dadar localities from the evening of Thursday are complete. These shops will be picketed for four hours every evening, namely, from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.

WORKERS' WEEKLY.

A batch of 75 Satyagrahi prisoners were brought from Ahmedabad to Bombay "en route" to the Nasik prison on Thursday morning. A special compartment attached to the Gujarat Mail conveyed the prisoners to Dadar where they halted till evening. The police authorities agreed to the Congress giving food to the prisoners.

This batch includes Narhari Parekh, leader of the Dharasana Satyagraha.

In defiance of the order of the Magistrate demanding a security of Rs. 2,000 or to cease publication, the "Workers Weekly" has been published. Cyclostyled copies of the paper are being circulated and sold in the city.

OIL TANKER COLLIDES WITH STEAMER & SINKS.

Crew Of 40 Drowned: 18 Passengers Burnt To Death.

LONDON, June 11.

Boston (Massachusetts).—An oil tanker has sunk with wall hanks, as the result of a collision, off Sciutate, with the steamer "Fairfax," passengers of which were transferred to the steamer "Gloucester." The tanker caught fire after the collision, the flames enveloping the "Fairfax," several passengers of which were seriously burnt. A number of passengers jumped overboard in order to escape the flames, but at least eighteen were burnt to death by the burning oil on the surface of the sea. The tanker's name is "Pinthis," and judging by its size it is believed she had a crew of forty.

The crash occurred two hours after the "Fairfax" had left the pier. The "Gloucester" following three hours later, on receiving the news of the accident, raced in a thick fog, drew alongside the "Fairfax" and transferred the latter's passengers.

A SAD RETURN FOR PASSENGERS.

It appears that the flames from the tanker melted the "Fairfax's" wireless antannae, preventing the sending out of the S.O.S. appeal. It was a sad return for her passengers who were bound on holiday-making for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk. They said the "Fairfax" was proceeding at half speed in the fog when the tanker loomed up ahead without warning. The "Fairfax's" bow struck the tanker's side and the explosion followed. Flames shot up and spread even to the water surrounding both the ships. Clothing of those on the deck of the "Fairfax" caught fire. Some of crew maddened by burns jumped into the sea. Others battled for four hours with flames and smoke, smashed doors and windows of State rooms and got out the passengers overcome by fumes and lowered life-boats. The "Fairfax" was holed in the bow. It is proceeding to Boston on its own power.—Reuter.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON REPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, June 11.

Early in the morning yesterday, the 10th of June, the first part of the Simon Commission's Report was read by the Poona people in the morning papers reaching Poona from Bombay. Every one, without exception, was disappointed at it. The Liberals have been disappointed to an amazing extent. The "Dyan Prakash" declares in its to-day's article that a constitution based on the principle of self-determination must be framed and that such a hopelessly one-sided report would cut no ice in India in the present circumstances. Among the Nationalists, of course, there is the keenest resentment at the watery report. What action has to be taken against the report, as a whole, jointly by all Parties, will be decided after the publication of the second part. Till that time, all have nothing to do except express, in writing or in speech, their extreme dissatisfaction.

PROCESSION AND MEETING.

After 12 in the noon, the city observed a fairly complete hartal yesterday as a mourning for the publication of the report. A procession started at 5 p.m. from the Tilak Mandir. It was attended by a large number of people including volunteers with National Flags held aloft in the van, the march began in the midst of resounding cries of Swadeshi, Boycott of liquor, boycott of foreign cloth, Independence and so on. It passed in, peaceful, regular order, through the main streets of the city and reached Shanwar Wada at about 7 p.m. Two platforms were raised and from them Mr. H. V. Tulpule and others spoke on the boycott of the report. It was pleaded that we should have nothing to do with the report and that it should be ignored altogether. The meeting was tremendously large and the hugeness indicated the intensity of the feeling against the report.

SHOLAPUR AFFAIRS.

There is no further development in the appointment of the Sholapur Inquiry Committee. This morning the batch of hundred volunteers started from Poona with National Flags to offer Satyagraha at Sholapur. What happens to them is awaited with profound concern. With the departure of this batch, the "Shibir" has become almost empty. With the arrest of Mr. Rabade at Amalner, one more young enthusiast of the National Flag Satyagraha is removed from the scene of activities. The Governor of Bombay had promised to consider the question of granting an interview to Messrs. N. R. Gunjal, M. L. C., N. B. Chandrachud, M. L. C., and others in connection with Sholapur. As required they had sent their statement. But now it is learnt that the Governor has intimidated the Councillors to discuss matters with Mr. Hotson who would be prepared for the same. These very Councillors have addressed one letter to H. E. dissenting the state of some volunteers who were severely dealt with at Sholapur and on whose bodies wounds could still be seen. The end of the Martial Law is wished for every moment, but the wish does not seem likely to be realized soon.

LEADERS IN JAIL.

The friends and relatives of Messrs. L. B. Shopatkar and D. V. Gokhale saw them in jail last week. Both of them and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and H. D. Rajah are doing well and are keeping good health. Shetn Jamnalal Bajaj is said to be fair in health and may probably be transferred from Thana which does not suit his health. Mr. N. V. Gadgil is not in the best of his health, while Mr. G. V. Ketkar and Mr. R. N. Mandlik are enjoying their work. It is expected that Mr. N. C. Kelkar and other friends will pay a visit to the Thana Jail for seeing all the Poona and the Bombay friends there.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

—:o:—

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:—

The picketing of shops dealing in foreign cloth is proving a complete success in Bombay both because the authority of the Indian National Congress is great and because the dealers themselves are recognising that authority. The imports of foreign cloth for the month of April, 1930, fell by over a hundred million yards as compared to April, 1929. The importing firms have themselves been deciding not to make any fresh indents of foreign cloth for several months or even indefinitely. Picketing at the shops is not being accompanied by any untoward incidents so far and may be presumed to go on equally peaceably even hereafter. The shopkeepers are themselves sympathetic.

The picketing of liquor shops, which must be next undertaken, may not prove equally smooth. The liquor-vendors cannot be expected to adopt the same attitude as dealers in foreign cloth, unless there are forces created to overwhelm them. One class of them can be easily got over. In 1921 the tappers of toddy trees in the northern wards of the island of Bombay suspended tapping for several weeks. If they be approached this year they will yield to the persuasions of the Congress workers more readily, because the Congress has greater authority in 1930 than in 1921 and because workers have themselves become far more self-conscious during the last two or three years. Even in a cold country like England where people were by tradition addicted to strong drinking there has been a very appreciable fall in the consumption of spirits and the fall has always synchronised with growing consciousness and influence of labour electors. In Great Britain the consumption of spirits during the year 1900 was, according to official statistics, 32,239,522 gallons compared to 10,412,921 gallons in 1927: in other words, it fell to a third in spite of the substantially improved monetary condition of the working classes. In Bombay we may secure even better results if only a little work is done in the proper direction.

Thanks to the Youth movement, we are having an ever-increasing number of Parsi youths in the national movement. The sale of liquor is a serious Parsi problem. In 1921 the movement of Prohibition could not evoke Parsi sympathy. This year we have Parsi young men on our side. The credit of weakening the communal canker has mainly to go to the Youth movement and we may rely on Parsi youth to eliminate the communal difficulty from the problem of picketing liquor shops. Wherever a liquor shop either owned or conducted by a Parsi has to be picketed, let there be Parsi volunteers among the pickets. This will be a very substantial safeguard against rousing communal animosity which may any moment generate violence.

Giant British Aeroplane On Trial Flight.

LONDON, June 12.

Rugby.—A British passenger aeroplane weighing, when fully loaded, approximately thirteen tons and able to carry 43 people at 100 miles an hour, is soon to undergo the first flying trials. This giant machine is the first of super-fleet to be employed by the Imperial Airways on th main air lines. It will be driven by four engines, developing a total of 2240 horse-power, and has been designed and constructed by Handley Page Company.—B. O. W.

MADRAS WEEKLY TO SUSPEND PUBLICATION

—:o:—

Govt's. Demand For Security.

MADRAS, June 10.

Mr. T. N. Natarajan has been served with two notices, demanding from him Rs. 1,500, as keeper of the Lalaji Printing Works, George Town, and Rs. 1,500, as editor and publisher of the "Tamil Nadu," a Tamil weekly, printed at the Lalaji Printing Works. In all, a security of Rs. 3,000 has been demanded from him. He has decided to suspend publication of the weekly paper for the present.—Free Press.

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